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STYLE
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5 Korean Conglomerates Agree to Shed Subsidiaries

Kim Persuades Leading Chaebol to 'Share the Pain'

By Don Kirk
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — The five largest South Korean conglomerates agreed Monday to get rid of more than half of their subsidiaries, bowing to intense government pressure aimed at restructuring the country's weakened economy.

After weeks of increasingly acrimonious negotiations, the chiefs of the heavily indebted conglomerates, or *chaebol*, and their creditor banks came to terms in a meeting with President Kim Dae Jung and his top policy-makers.

The Seoul stock index soared above the 500-point level for the first time in eight months, closing 4.85 percent higher at 514.52 points.

The agreement called for the Samsung group to yield its fledgling Samsung Motor unit to the Daewoo group and for Daewoo to give its Daewoo Electronics to Samsung. Samsung Motor has sold just 41,000 cars since beginning production in March. Daewoo Electronics, which manufactures consumer items such as television sets and refrigerators, has been operating at a loss this year amid declining domestic demand.

The agreement listed not only the core areas for each of the five largest *chaebol* — Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, LG and SK, in order of size — but also the number of companies that each of them must unload. Under the accord, Hyundai is to shrink to 30 companies from 63, Samsung to 40 from 65, Daewoo to 10 from 41, LG to 30 from 53 and SK to 20 from 42.

The agreement does not set a deadline for the cutbacks, but it gives the *chaebol* just one week to present detailed plans to trim back their empires.

The family-run *chaebol* will revamp their organizations to make them fit in better with a market-oriented management system, said Kang Bong Kyun, who is leading the *chaebol* reform program for the Blue House, the center of presidential power.

By agreeing to reform, Mr. Kang said, the *chaebol* have agreed to "share the pain" that has been endured for more than a year by smaller companies and workers laid off under the IMF era.

That was a reference to the agreement reached between the government and the International Monetary Fund on Dec. 3, 1997, requiring basic reforms in exchange for an economic-bailout package of nearly \$60 billion.

An ebullient Mr. Kim said the government "finally came to a complete agreement with the tycoons," surviving a legacy of "sabotage and resistance" that had made serious restructuring of the South Korean economy impossible.

The agreement calls for an end to "growth-driven strategies based on an excessive number of affiliates and intra-*chaebol* transactions." It also calls for the top five *chaebol* to ultimately raise about 20 trillion won (\$16.48 billion) through restructuring, enough to cover about 15 percent of their debts.

John Dodsworth, senior representative for the IMF in Seoul, cautioned against excessive optimism as the *chaebol* entered a period of tough negotiations on what are known here as "Big Deals" involving exchanges of key entities as part of a restructuring. However, he said, the agreement "shows they're moving in the right direction."

Mr. Dodsworth said the process of corporate restructuring was "still at an early stage" and lamented that there had been only "limited" gains in coping with two of the conglomerates' biggest problems — cutting excess industrial capacity and reducing debts.

"The Big Deals can certainly be part of the solution," he said, but "the underlying problems can only be solved over an extended period of the next several years."

Richard Samuelson, manager of Warburg Dillon Read Securities in Seoul, said that not all the reforms promised in Monday's agreement would come to pass.

"Until there's real evidence of families removing themselves from power, you have to be suspicious," he said.

The swap of Samsung Motor for Daewoo Electronics reflected the agreement's emphasis on "core areas" assigned to each of the leading *chaebol*.

The agreement still permits competition in a number of fields. Hyundai and Daewoo will still compete in motor vehicles, shipbuilding and construction, for instance.



Prime Minister Netanyahu emerging from an inspection of underground ruins on Monday.

Clinton Stay Home! Israelis Say

His Plans to Visit Palestinian Territory Cause a Storm

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — He is the leader of the free world, of Israel's most important ally, of the nation that forks over \$2.9 billion annually to the Jewish state.

So as President Bill Clinton prepares for a three-day visit starting this weekend, what message are some ranking Israelis sending him?

Stay home.

What has whipped up emotions here is Mr. Clinton's plan to spend a day in the Gaza Strip, headquarters of Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority, plus a few hours in the Palestinian-governed

portion of the West Bank. In the view of many Israelis, the very fact that Mr. Clinton is setting foot on Palestinian-controlled soil is a major diplomatic defeat and can only advance Mr. Arafat's hopes for a Palestinian state.

"They hate the idea that the Palestinians could have any dignity," said a U.S. official who describes himself as pro-Israel. "I hate to say it, but it's true."

Naturally, the Palestinians are thrilled. What could be better for their aspirations for statehood than the potent visit of Mr. Clinton landing at the new Yasser Arafat Inter-

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Crucial Test For Clinton Beginning In House

President's Men Ready Defense as Panel Nears Vote on Impeachment

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — White House lawyers prepared Monday to open a crucial two-day defense of President Bill Clinton that aides say will focus on exculpatory evidence ignored by the special prosecutor and on arguments that the president's sexual dalliance with a White House intern falls far short of a Watergate-style impeachable offense.

"I think the president's team again will make the case about this doesn't rise to the level of impeachment," said Joe Lockhart, the White House press secretary, on the eve of four climactic days of debate that could lead to the approval of articles of impeachment against a president for only the third time in the history of the republic.

Representative Henry Hyde, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said Monday that the committee could be expected to draft articles of impeachment in three areas. Asked at a news conference whether work on impeachment articles, already under way, showed that Republicans had decided on the president's guilt, Mr. Hyde said the drafting would end only after the White House presentations.

The White House, its confidence shaken, has heard new calls from both parties for Mr. Clinton to make a new expression of contrition. Some legislators now say this is the only way he can avert impeachment when the full House votes, probably Dec. 16 or 17.

Mr. Lockhart said he was "not aware of any particular plans" for Mr. Clinton to speak publicly on the matter.

White House lawyers have been given 30 hours — 15 on Tuesday and 15 on Wednesday — to make their case to the Republican-dominated committee, and indirectly to the full House.

In a letter to the committee released Monday, the White House said that Greg Craig, part of Mr. Clinton's legal team, would open the presentation Tuesday and "describe, briefly and generally, the president's legal and factual defense." After hearing from two panels of specialists, most of them legal and congressional experts, and none of them principal figures in the Lewinsky matter, the White House counsel Charles Ruff will close arguments Wednesday, the letter said.

Mr. Lockhart said Mr. Ruff would present "a good bit" of exculpatory evidence that the independent counsel Kenneth Starr omitted from his report to Congress. He said it would show that Mr. Clinton was not guilty of perjury, obstruction of justice or abuse of power, the

See IMPEACH, Page 4

U.S.'s Latest Layoffs Bring Same Grief but Less Anger

Economy's Strength Helps Blunt the Reaction

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — When Rhoda Wright learned that the television assembly plant where she had worked for 27 years would close, she did all the right things.

She helped to counsel fellow workers through their shock. She used her \$13,000 of severance money to pay off a car loan. And once the plant shut in April, she enrolled in an accounting student — hoping to one day get back to her old wage of \$10.60 an hour.

But for all her energy and determination, a bleakness creeps into Mrs. Wright's story. Her unemployment insurance will run out by next December, six months before she graduates. She expects to land an accounting job quickly enough, even at age 49, but only at \$8 an hour.

"I don't have a clue anymore what our income is going to be," she said, "but we'll get by. We always have."

She has told her two grown daughters not to come to her for financial help anymore. Her big concern is that her husband, Ronald, who is 53 and just back at work as a metalworker after suffering a mild stroke, will fall ill again.

"I would probably have to quit school and take one of those \$6-an-hour

jobs," she said. Mrs. Wright is hardly alone in the difficult choices she must make after losing a job she had counted on to sustain her until retirement.

Plant closings, layoffs and forced early retirements are rising sharply again in America. The cutbacks announced

Learn Corp., the car-seat maker, announces 2,800 job cuts. Page 12.

last week at Bankers Trust Corp., Boeing Co. and Johnson & Johnson and threatened at Exxon Corp. and Mobil Corp. are only the latest examples.

But the outcries and conflict that accompanied the wave of U.S. downsizings in the 1980s and early 1990s are largely gone.

Rather than protest, American unions now are more likely to help laid-off members move on to other jobs. For their part, corporate executives no longer trumpet downsizing as healthy for profits and stock prices. Much more often they express regrets, blame global forces beyond their control, fatten severance packages for workers and announce layoffs well in advance of the final day.

But the current downsizing is coming just as a strong U.S. employment market,

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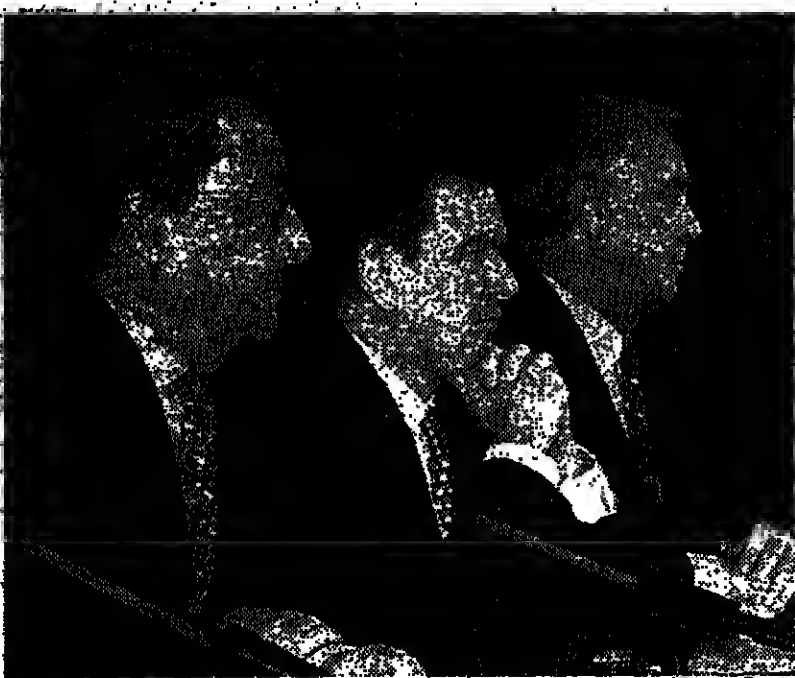
AGENDA

BaE Shares Rise After Merger Talk

Shares in British Aerospace PLC surged more than 3 percent Monday after the company said it was in "relatively advanced" merger negotiations, raising speculation the company was near completion of a deal with DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG that would trigger a new wave of consolidation in Europe's aerospace and defense industry.

BaE's announcement followed recent indications that potential political obstacles to a merger had faded after months of discussions between the two companies. Page 11.

The Dollar		
	Monday @ 4 PM	previous close
DM	1.6795	1.6788
Yen	118.75	118.755
FF	5.6333	5.622
Pound	1.9515	1.9535
Dollars per pound		
The Dow		
	Monday close	percent change
+ 54.33	9,070.47	+ 0.60%
S&P 500		
	Monday close	percent change
+ 71.20	1,187.74	+ 0.95%
Nasdaq		
	Monday close	percent change
+ 20.40	2,040.88	+ 1.85%



GERMAN JOBS — Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, center, flanked by Dieter Hündt for management, left, and Dieter Schulte for the unions as he opened talks aimed at cutting unemployment. Page 7.

Venezuela Elects Chavez in Landslide

After campaigning for president on an anti-establishment, anti-corruption platform, Hugo Chavez won 56 percent of the vote. His victory reflected discontent among the poor and created uncertainty about the future of a 40-year-old democracy and Latin America's fourth-largest economy. Page 3.

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Ireland's Limited Boom

Economic Surge Widens the Rich-Poor Gap

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Thanks to an economic boom in the last few years, Ireland is the 19th richest country in the world, with the fastest economic growth rate of any European Union nation. Immigration by people looking for work here now exceeds the perennial emigration to Britain and America.

The average annual pay has risen to the equivalent of about \$24,000 and the government announced late last month that it had taken in a record \$1.4 billion

in revenue in 1998 and expected the upward trend to continue next year.

But the gap between the poor, estimated at 20 percent of the population of 3.6 million, and the well-to-do is apparently widening.

And there is a growing feeling in the grubby public housing projects, especially in Dublin, that the Celtic Tiger, as the boom is widely known, is the same old fat cat that ignores them.

Educated professionals and middle-class administrative and technical workers are thriving, crisscrossing the streets of Dublin with thousands of new cars, and their prosperity has pushed up the cost of housing by about 100 percent.

But that only makes life more bleak for people like Helen Delaney, 48, a single mother of six children who has lived for 20 years in the Ballyman high-rise public housing complex on the northern edge of the capital.

"If I found the Celtic Tiger, I'd take him down to the Dublin Corporation office and get them off their backsides. Up here to do what they're supposed to be doing — fixing my flat," she said recently.

The poverty and resentment of Ballyman, where 20,000 people live, re-

Yeltsin Visits Kremlin Just for a Mini-Purge

Firing 4 Aides, He Returns to Hospital

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin came to his Kremlin office Monday just long enough to fire four top aides and proclaim that he is retaking personal control of his government's skidding tax-collection and crime-fighting agencies.

Then he returned to a Moscow hospital, continuing a recovery from pneumonia that has stretched 15 days and seemingly rendered him an asterisk in the Kremlin power structure — at least until now.

Oleg Sytnyev, a senior aide who often channels Mr. Yeltsin's view of things to reporters and television viewers, told the Itar-Tass news agency later that his boss was not through, but offered no specifics.

Mr. Yeltsin's official spokesman, Dmitri Yakushkin, said the president gave his staff a blunt explanation for the reshuffling. "Things are not going too well," he quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying.

The highest-ranking aide dismissed was Valentin Yumashev, the head of presidential administration, whose job is roughly equivalent to the American White House's chief of staff.

He was replaced by Nikolai Bordyuzha, a longtime chief of the federal border guards who most recently was secretary of Mr. Yeltsin's top advisory body, the security council.

Mr. Bordyuzha will keep both jobs, an apparent attempt



President Yeltsin visiting the Kremlin on Monday.

to ensure that the defense and security officials on the security council work in lockstep with the rest of the administration.

Mr. Yeltsin also said that the heads of the federal Justice Ministry and tax-collection agency would now report directly to him instead of to Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov. Mr. Yakushkin said the shift was coordinated with Mr. Primakov and did not signal any unhappiness on Mr. Yeltsin's part with his latest second-in-command.

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U.S. Warms To Review of Iraq Sanctions

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Just weeks after it went to the brink of military action against Iraq, the United States now appears willing to go along with a consensus on the United Nations Security Council and grant a comprehensive review of the sanctions against Saddam Hussein even if he has not cooperated fully with arms inspectors, diplomats say.

For months Washington has insisted that Iraq must show full cooperation with arms inspections before Baghdad can have any hope of such a review. But now, while Iraq is still far from total compliance, both the Iraqis and their strongest critics have apparently decided that there is more to gain in staging a review than in igniting a new confrontation.

Iraq has doggedly pursued the idea of a review in hopes that it will accelerate the lifting of a crippling oil embargo. On Sunday the official Iraqi press repeated the demand that the review begin soon, since inspectors have been back at work on routine tasks in Iraq for more than two weeks. They had been idled for months by Iraqi noncooperation.

On the other side, the United States and Britain believe that a review will prove again that Iraq still has much to answer for about its banned weapons programs. Such an outcome would strengthen the U.S. policy of keeping sanctions in place indefinitely.

The decision to authorize the review could come as early as next week, when Richard Butler, the executive chairman

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Newstand Prices		
Bahrain	1,000 BD	55 C
Cyprus	€ 1.100	1250 Mils
Denmark	17 DKR	10.00 CR
Finland	12.00 FM	10.00 CR
Gibraltar	€ 0.85	10.00 CR
Great Britain	UK £1.00	10.00 CR
Greece	€ 1.250	1250 Mils
Hong Kong	HK \$1.10	10.00 CR
India	Rs. 50.00	10.00 CR
Japan	¥ 120.00	10.00 CR
Korea	₩ 150.00	10.00 CR
Malaysia	RM 1.00	10.00 CR
Norway	170 NOK	10.00 CR
Philippines	₱ 100.00	10.00 CR
Portugal	₭ 200.00	10.00 CR
Singapore	S\$ 1.00	10.00 CR
South Africa	R1.00	10.00 CR
Spain	₧ 160.00	10.00 CR
Sweden	17 SKR	10.00 CR
Switzerland	Sfr 1.00	10.00 CR
Taiwan	NT\$ 100.00	10.00 CR
Thailand	฿ 10.00	10.00 CR
United States	\$ 1.00	10.00 CR
West Germany	DM 1.00	10.00 CR
Zimbabwe	₹ 10.00	10.00 CR

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Acts Bipartisan To Salvage His Agenda

With Time Running Out to Make His Mark, He Extends Hand to Moderate Republicans

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While many Republicans last week were talking about how they want to remove President Bill Clinton from office, he stood before the members of the White House South Lawn to say what he would like to do with them: reach across party lines to create a new season of achievement and progress for the American people.

The ill will at the White House toward congressional Republicans these days is every bit as strong as their sentiments toward him. But presidential advisers say they are focused on a larger reality: While Mr. Clinton's ability to remain in office after a year of personal scandal looks secure, his ability to use that office productively requires him to repair relations rapidly with the Republican Party, especially with its moderate members.

Even amid the tangle of impeachment proceedings, there is a growing sense in the White House that early 1999 offers a decent chance — probably the last one Mr. Clinton will have as president — to enact the large domestic agenda that, for the most part, eluded him this year.

Mr. Clinton, who came into office largely on the strength of domestic policy, has a relatively small window for reviving his legislative influence and enacting proposals before the 2000 presidential politics begin in earnest. He intends to use the first half of next year to revive two major proposals from last year — anti-smoking legislation and a "bill of rights" for patients of health maintenance organizations — and, most ambitiously, to push a long-term overhaul of Social Security.

The president's theory is that a combination of the mostly unified congressional Democrats and of moderate Republicans eager to compromise to pass legislation will result in centrist majorities on an issue-by-issue basis.

"I think," said John Podesta, White House chief of staff, "this is a moment in which there is a realistic chance to build a bipartisan consensus for the very substantial agenda we will put forward."

Some moderate Republicans endorse the same political logic. "We certainly want to move ahead in a pragmatic way to deal with the issues," said Representative Marge Roukema of New Jersey. "The last two or three years we've been drawing too many times in the sand."

But considerable obstacles could block the president's plan. Mr. Clinton has not had an impressive record of pushing controversial legislative items to passage, with prominent setbacks, including

the collapse of his first-term health care proposal and the demise of his youth anti-smoking package last summer.

Social Security reform, which will be at the top of his domestic agenda next year, is a politically problematic issue under the best of circumstances. It is even more so given the deep mistrust between Mr. Clinton and Republicans on the issue of social entitlements. Republicans bitterly recall how the president used the issue of Medicare against them in 1996, when he lashed them as heartless extremists for their plans to limit spending in the soon-to-be-broke health care program for senior citizens.

To fashion a cooperative working spirit on Social Security, the White House will sponsor a symposium on the issue this week, including Republicans.

Mr. Clinton, aides said, strongly wants to enact Social Security reform as part of his domestic legacy. But some congressional Democrats, as well as some Clinton advisers, see much less urgency for altering significantly a popular program that, while facing worrisome demographic trends, is not projected to go bankrupt for another 30 years. These go-slow voices are especially wary of changes that would involve acceding to any of the various Republican proposals to allow individuals to direct portions of their Social Security contributions into stocks.

Already, the administration's internal deliberations about Social Security revolve around how to manage the political sensitivity of the issue. Mr. Clinton faces both a tactical question and a strategic one. The tactical one is whether he should make a specific proposal next year on revamping Social Security, or whether he should lay down broad principles of what he finds acceptable and let specific ideas emerge from Congress.

The strategic debate is how accommodating Mr. Clinton should be to various Republican innovations that would, to greater or lesser degrees, "privatize" Social Security.

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin is especially hostile to ideas that would have Social Security funds mingled with equity markets, administration officials said. Gene Sperling, the national economic adviser, eager to preserve Mr. Clinton's flexibility for deal-making with Republicans, has advocated keeping a door open to Republican experiments for Social Security.

Mr. Clinton was leaning toward just outlining ideas, but as senior aides have surveyed the political landscape since the election, it has become more likely that he may provide a more detailed plan, administration officials said.



President-elect Hugo Chavez arriving at a meeting Monday in Caracas.

Mexico Weighs Giving Vote To Its Nationals in the U.S.

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

TITUANA, Mexico — It is the year 2000. Millions of Mexican immigrants line up outside polling places, not only in Los Angeles, Brooklyn and other major locations in the United States where Mexicans have settled but in hundreds of towns across the country, preparing to vote in Mexico's presidential elections.

Thousands of Mexican election officials have fanned out across the United States to supervise the balloting, which caps a campaign in which candidates barnstormed through Mexican population centers in dozens of American states. They lambasted U.S. policies, narcotics and other matters.

Fiction? No, this is the scenario that emerges from a recent Mexican government study, which, at the request of the Mexican Congress, offers detailed logistical options and budgetary estimates for extending the vote to the estimated 10 million Mexicans living in the United States.

"It is viable," the report concludes. Millions of potential voters are at stake, perhaps 15 percent of the Mexican electorate, and the Mexican Congress must decide in coming months whether to approve any of the options the report outlines.

In the month since the report was published, opposition leaders have praised its proposals as a long-overdue attempt to extend suffrage to migrant workers who have been disenfranchised both in Mexico and the United States. But President Ernesto Zedillo's allies in the governing Party of the Institutional Revolution, known as the PRI, have lambasted them as too costly and complicated.

For whom would Mexicans north of the border vote? The conventional wisdom holds that they would favor the opposition because many migrants are thought to blame the PRI for the economic problems that forced them to leave.

U.S. Cuts Iran And Malaysia From Drug List

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton removed Iran from the official list of drug problem countries on Monday, concluding that Tehran had carried out a successful program to eradicate opium poppies.

In a letter to members of Congress, Mr. Clinton said that while Iran continued to serve as a transit point for opiates heading for Europe, there was no evidence to suggest that significant quantities were arriving in the United States.

Mr. Clinton also deleted Malaysia from the list on grounds that it has not been used significantly as a transit point for U.S.-banned drugs. By deleting Iran and Malaysia, the list of drug problem countries was reduced to 28.

Mr. Clinton's finding comes at a time when the administration is reaching out to Iran, trying to establish a political dialogue for the first time in almost two decades. But officials insisted that politics did not intervene in Mr. Clinton's decision.

Mr. Clinton's determination was disclosed in a letter to key members of the House and Senate international relations and appropriations committees.

Each year, the White House is required to report on countries that are either drug-source or drug-transit countries, or both. Those found to be not fully cooperating with U.S. counternarcotics efforts can be subject to economic penalties.

Iran has been on the U.S. list as a major drug producer since 1987. Mr. Clinton's letter said Iran over the last few years had "reported success in eradicating illicit opium poppy cultivation." Opium poppy is the raw material from which heroin is derived.

A U.S. government review of Iran's claims "found no evidence of any significant poppy cultivation in the traditional growing areas," Mr. Clinton wrote.

Radical Populist Swept Into Office in Venezuela

Leader of Failed Coup in 1992 Gets 56%

By Serge F. Kovaleski
Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Six years after he led a failed coup attempt, Hugo Chavez, a radical populist and former paratrooper, was elected president of Venezuela in a landslide.

His victory Sunday reflected discontent among the poor with the political establishment and created uncertainty about the future of a 40-year-old democracy and Latin America's fourth-largest economy.

With 78 percent of returns counted, Mr. Chavez had received 56.4 percent of the ballots cast, compared with 39.5 percent for his challenger, Henrique Salas Ronder, a Yale-educated economist and former state governor who was considered more moderate.

Mr. Chavez will succeed Rafael Caldera, 82, who was constitutionally prevented from seeking another five-year term.

"Venezuela is being born again," Mr. Chavez, 44, declared. As his supporters blared car horns and set off fireworks in the streets of this capital, he made an appeal for calm and vowed to pursue prudent economic policies.

Throughout the day, balloting was reported to be peaceful around the country, although security forces were placed on high alert.

"Long live Chavez. The people have finally won something," said Jose Cortez, who is 26 and unemployed, as he joined a group of Chavez supporters in central Caracas.

The election marked the first time in 40 years of democracy that the two traditional parties, Democratic Action and the Social Christian Party, did not field a presidential candidate. Mr. Chavez's victory will end four decades of domination by the two parties, which have been assailed for corruption, mismanagement of the country's oil wealth and catering to a small elite.

Mr. Chavez, who tried to overthrow the democratically elected government of Carlos Andres Perez in 1992, drew his support largely from among the poor majority, waging an anti-corruption platform that called for radical political and economic reforms. His campaign rhetoric was interpreted as critical of free-market economics — and sometimes dictatorship — at a time when the region has been embracing more liberal economic policies and greater democracy.

Mr. Chavez vowed to dismiss the head of the state-run oil company and proposed restricting the expansion of the

petroleum sector and foreign investment in the industry. Venezuela is the world's fifth-leading petroleum producer and the second-leading supplier of crude oil to U.S. markets after Saudi Arabia.

He also suggested declaring a moratorium on repaying the country's \$22 billion foreign debt and vowed to create a constituent assembly that he said would be more representative of the people than the Venezuelan Congress and would root out government corruption. In a wide-ranging news conference Sunday night, Mr. Chavez emphasized his agenda for political and economic change. But he noted that voters do not think he is "a messiah and a type of magician" able to "solve all the immense social, economic, political and moral problems that are weighing on this country."

Striking a conciliatory note toward his political enemies, he said, "I extend my hand to everyone." But he also paid homage to those who took part in two coup attempts in 1992.

Mr. Chavez's opponent, Mr. Salas, considered more amenable to free-market principles, also tried to distance himself from the establishment, although the two major parties officially backed him last week after dumping their original choices in a desperate effort to head off Mr. Chavez.

"These are historic elections," the U.S. ambassador, John Malisto, said before the vote. "No matter who wins," he said, "the issue is governability — what they are going to do to make this country work." He also noted that, despite its oil wealth, "Venezuela will continue to need investment."

The possibility of a Chavez presidency had already made many investors uneasy, prompting some to sit on the sidelines while awaiting the outcome of the election and others to pull out of the country outright.

Mr. Chavez must now contend with the deepest financial crisis Venezuela has faced in more than a decade. The government has a \$5 billion budget deficit, and the economy has been battered by slumping oil prices, leading to the erosion of health care, education and social services. Inflation stands at 65 percent, and an estimated 75 percent of the nation's 23 million people live in poverty.

Among his core supporters, however, anxiety was not an issue. After casting his ballot, a construction worker, Alfredo Calderon, exuberantly described Mr. Chavez as "the only one who can save us from 40 years of democracy that has not done anything."

POLITICAL

Ex-Congressman Reveals He Is Gay

WASHINGTON — Michael Huffington, the Republican who spent \$28 million on a failed Senate candidacy in California, says now that he is glad he lost because it has allowed him to reveal a long-held secret: He is gay.

"I know now that my sexuality is part of who I am," Mr. Huffington is quoted as saying in an article by David Brock, a longtime friend, in the January issue of Esquire magazine. He added: "I've been through a long process of finding out the truth about me."

Mr. Huffington, 51, was divorced last year from the columnist and socialite Arianna Huffington. The article says he told her of his past homosexual activity before they were married.

There is no small irony in the decision by the former congressman, a staunch conservative, to tell his story to Mr. Brock. Mr. Brock, a fellow conservative, struggled with the decision to disclose his own homosexuality in a 1994 interview with The Washington Post. Mr. Brock is best known for the "propaganda" article in The American Spectator about President Bill Clinton's sex life in Arkansas, for which he has since apologized.

Mr. Brock says he interviewed Mr. Huffington for more than 20 hours. "It's extremely painful and difficult for him even to talk to me about it," Mr. Brock said. "He didn't blurt all this out in the first 15 minutes."

According to the Esquire piece, Mr. Huffington says he began dating men in the 1970s and became "guilt-ridden and depressed" over the relationships. He also continued to date women, and at one point he made a private vow to stop sleeping with men.

The Huffingtons were married in

1986. Six years later, in what was the most expensive House race in history, Mr. Huffington spent \$5.4 million to win his California seat.

Also in the Esquire article, Mr. Huffington said that he was not sure if he is a Republican anymore and that he would never run for political office again.

Republican Hopeful Adjusting Ideology?

NEW YORK — Ever since he said he might seek the Republican Party's nomination for president in 2000, Senator John Ashcroft of Missouri has been angling hard for the support of the religious right.

Always solidly conservative, he has repeatedly punched the buttons that most energize Christian conservatives — no more abortions, no more federal financing for the arts, no more immorality in high office.

But a few days ago, Mr. Ashcroft suddenly made a major adjustment in ideological course, one that turned heads and has left some members of the religious right angry.

In a speech to the Detroit Economic Club, a powerhouse collection of businessmen, he veered back to the political center, taking a swipe at the religious right on the way.

The Republican Party, he warned, is fast approaching the point where "the things that are dividing us are defining us." Then he added: "We must never confuse politics and piety. For me, it is against my religion to impose my religion."

Thereafter, he talked only economics to the economics crowd. Not once did he mention abortion, federal support for the arts or the Clinton-Lewinsky scandal.

(NYT)

Away From Politics

• At least 100 residents were evacuated in a half-mile radius after a tractor-trailer crashed along Interstate 26 in western North Carolina and spilled sodium hydrosulfite, a highly volatile and toxic chemical. The truck overturned and sparked a fire that was still burning Monday. (AP)

• Ranchers in western Arkansas were put on alert after two horses were stabbed to death and eight others were injured over the weekend. Some of the horses were lured with food to the front of their barn stalls before being attacked, a police officer said. (AP)

• Episcopalians in Southern California voted to oppose a resolution by the world's Anglican bishops that es-

entially condemned homosexuality. The bishops voted overwhelmingly in August to oppose the ordination of practicing gays, saying homosexuality was "incompatible with Scripture." The Los Angeles Episcopal Diocese voted 203 to 105 against that position. Its priests have been blessing same-sex unions for 10 years without waiting for approval. (AP)

• An American Airlines jet with 85 passengers on board made an emergency landing at the Raleigh-Durham International Airport in North Carolina on Sunday after the pilot reported fumes in the cockpit, an airport spokesman said. The fumes were determined to have come from a malfunctioning lighting fixture. (Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL

NATO Looks for Harmony in Brussels Meeting of Foreign Ministers

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — NATO foreign ministers meeting Tuesday in Brussels will attempt to harmonize the alliance's recent string of successes in wielding military and diplomatic power with calls in Washington and in some European capitals for new initiatives to enliven the organization's agenda, Western officials said Monday.

The leaders "are looking for a tone as much as for specifics," an alliance official said, to frame the summit conference in Washington next spring to mark NATO's 50th anniversary.

Some of the challenges spring directly from the alliance's recent achievements, including its readiness to intervene in Kosovo and the smooth expansion to include some former communist countries.

The three countries tapped to become new members — the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland — now seem set to join almost immediately, months ahead of the original target date at the April summit meeting. Expansion has been ratified by all 16 members — the Netherlands, the last, gave formal approval last week — and only minor changes remain before the three join.

Their admission has increased the

pressure on North Atlantic Treaty Organization governments to respond to the demands for membership from nine other European nations that have applied, and the foreign ministers will probably spend much of their discussions seeking a formula that keeps open the door to all the new democracies — while avoiding any timetable.

Several European officials in Brussels pointed out that new members must bring extra military capability to the alliance and not simply expect a security guarantee.

Appeals for Europe to do more in NATO also underlie a British-French call for greater autonomy for the Euro-

pean allies, an initiative that Washington will address for the first time at the meeting in Brussels.

Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer of Germany, making his debut in an alliance forum, is expected to repeat the view held by the Greens party that NATO should revise its stance and renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

If the topic is formally introduced, NATO will be obliged to schedule a debate on nuclear doctrine, something that Washington has resisted but that is wanted by several allies, including Canada and Norway. "We can't just stick with exactly the same language we had right at the Cold War's end," an

ambassador said. On nuclear issues, he and others said, small adjustments in language will probably suffice.

Similarly, he said, U.S. insistence on NATO's ability to operate anywhere, even without UN Security Council approval, can best be met with a phrase about "protecting the allies' interests and not just their territory."

Already, diplomats said, the Clinton administration has settled for a new clearinghouse in NATO to work on proliferation threats, retreating from an earlier effort to treat weapons of mass destruction as a challenge that could unify the alliance in the way that Soviet power did during the Cold War.

Gabon Leader Takes Lead in Voting Round

Agence France-Presse

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — President Omar Bongo had a wide lead over his two main challengers in Gabon's presidential polls, partial results showed Monday, but opposition candidates claimed electoral fraud.

Mr. Bongo won the most votes in five polling centers in Libreville, ahead of Pierre Mamboundou, the candidate of the High Resistance Council, a coalition of five parties, and Paul M'be Abessole of the National Woodcutters Rally.

Early results from these centers in two of the capital's six districts gave about 60 percent of the vote to Mr. Bongo, 28 percent to Mr. Mamboundou and 12 percent to Mr. Abessole, with the other five candidates taking the rest.

Libreville accounts for almost 40 percent of the West African country's 595,000 registered voters, who went to the polls in the first round of the election on Sunday. Complete results will not be in until Wednesday, and only then will it be clear whether Mr. Bongo has been re-elected outright for a new seven-year term or whether he faces a runoff against the best-placed opposition candidate.

But three opposition candidates denounced what they described as organized fraud in the election.

Pierre-Andre Kombila, the leader of one of the two main factions of the Woodcutters Rally, claimed that cheating was rampant by means of "parallel electoral lists, the distribution of false voter cards, and false passports."

Mr. Kombila also said "a Rally activist remained in the hospital on Monday morning after being badly beaten by members of a rival Rally faction."

Mr. M'be Abessole warned that a first-round victory for Mr. Bongo, who has been in power for 31 years, would mean "massive fraud, which could cause tension in the country."

General's Party Wins in Nigeria

Agence France-Presse

ABUJA, Nigeria — Leaders of the People's Democratic Party celebrated their victory in local elections as results released Monday confirmed it as Nigeria's leading political force.

The party, an alliance of politicians from across Africa's most populous country, won control of more than 50 percent of the councils in the country in an election contested by nine political parties Saturday. The party's presidential candidate, General Olusegun Obasanjo, considered the front-runner in the national elections to be decided Feb. 27.

Other parties that did well were the All People's Party and the southwest-based Alliance for Democracy, according to results released Monday, which covered all but a few councils.

"We are celebrating," a People's Democratic Party official in Abuja said. The party is now in prime position for state, legislative and presidential polls next year, said a party worker said.

General Obasanjo, a former military ruler, was huddled with advisers to assess the results, officials said.

The People's Democratic Party, the All People's Party and the Alliance for Democracy are all expected to be allowed to compete in the February elections, emerging with broad support.

Maneuvers Allow Endeavour to Undertake Coupling in Space

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Following a series of intricate maneuvers and the skillful use of a robot arm, astronauts aboard the space shuttle Endeavour joined the first two of many segments that will form the international space station.

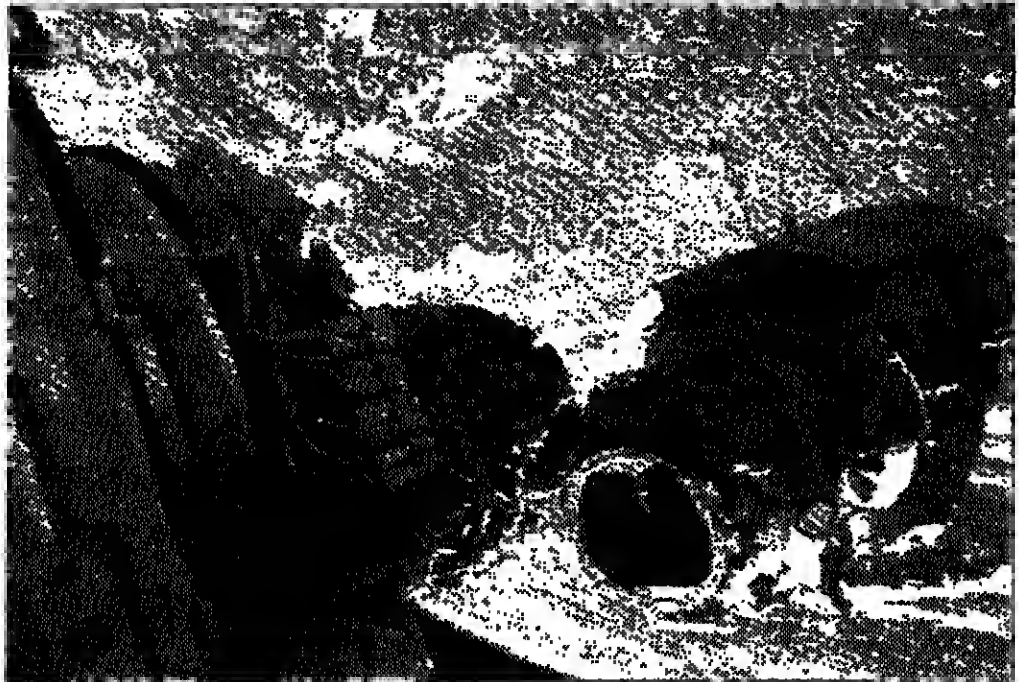
The shuttle and its crew of six snared the Russian-made Zarya control module after chasing it around the Earth in ever-closing orbits throughout the day Sunday. Less than an hour after a rendezvous 240 miles (380 kilometers) above the Earth, Lieutenant Colonel Nancy Currie of the Army deftly used the 50-foot (15-meter) arm to grab the 40,000-pound (18,000-kilogram) cylinder as the craft passed above Russia and slowly pull it toward the shuttle.

The shuttle commander, Colonel Robert Cabana of the Marines, noted that visual inspection of Zarya confirmed that two antennas had failed to deploy from the module after its launching from Kazakhstan on Nov. 20. There were earlier indications that the antennas, which will be used later to assist spacecraft dockings, had not extended.

Colonel Currie took almost two hours to painstakingly move Zarya above the American-made Unity docking port positioned in Endeavour's cargo bay. When the pieces were aligned within inches of one another, Colonel Cabana fired thruster rockets that raised the shuttle, allowing the modules to clasp together.

Before the docking, the crew waited for a new sunrise, which occurs every 45 minutes in orbit, before closing the last few inches separating the modules. After ground calculations confirmed observations from the shuttle that the modules were aligned, Endeavour nudged the components together while traveling over the southern Pacific Ocean.

After the docking, the crew and ground controllers noticed a slight misalignment of the con-



The Unity module, left, and the Zarya module shortly before they joined forces on Sunday.

nection as they tried to pull back a capture ring and clamp the two modules together. The engineers concluded that the shuttle's robot arm, still attached to Zarya, was unexpectedly exerting enough pressure to drag the pairing out of sync.

With release of the arm, Zarya and Unity were permanently clamped together, never again to be separated during the life of the space station, said a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The two station pieces, together measuring about 77 feet from end to end and having a combined mass of 70,000 pounds, are the first of 100 major components to be mated in space over five years to form an orbiting outpost that would weigh almost a million pounds and span an area the size of two football fields.

More than 40 additional missions by American shuttles and Russian rockets will be used to haul all of the components and other supplies into orbit, and

astronauts from both nations are to spend almost 1,800 hours doing spacewalks to assemble the entire structure, expected to cost its partnership of 16 nations more than \$40 billion just to construct.

Projections are that the job will require 160 spacewalks, which, for safety reasons, will always be done by two people. Modules of interconnected laboratories and living quarters for up to seven astronauts are to form a habitat equal to that of two 747 jetliners.

It is hoped that the station will provide a laboratory in which weightlessness will allow researchers to develop new materials and new drugs and explore the remaining mysteries of physiology, in part so that humans may someday know how to adapt for long space flight to other worlds.

Bringing the pieces together is only the first step in mating them.

A pair of astronauts, Colonel Jerry Ross of the Air Force, 50, and Dr. James Newman, 42, a physicist, were scheduled to make three spacewalks this week, the first on Monday, during which they will hook up electrical and communications cables, remove covers, attach handrails and perform other tasks to get the modules to work as one unit.

As construction goes on outside, the astronauts inside Endeavour will be making preparations to enter the new station through a connecting tunnel and docking system.

On Thursday the crew will enter the embryonic station for the first time, installing portable fans and lights. On Friday they will again enter, to prepare for the arrival in 1999 of the next major element, the first one both built and financed by Russia.

The most difficult part of the mating of the \$240 million Zarya to the \$300 million Unity was bringing them together after the shuttle caught up with the Russian unit, Zarya, or Sunrise, was built by Russia but paid for by the United States. At 41 feet long, it is to be a kind of tugboat for the embryonic station, furnishing power as well as rendezvous abilities.

ISRAEL: Clinton's Schedule During 3-Day Visit, Including Time in Palestinian Territory, Sets Off a Controversy

Continued from Page 1

national Airport, to be greeted by a blizzard of Palestinian and American flags?

"If Air Force One lands at Gaza airport, it's a sure sign of a state," said Jihad Wazzer, a key Palestinian organizer of Mr. Clinton's trip to Gaza. "The Israelis know that and we know that. He'll have a Palestinian honor guard, the whole works."

The speaker of Israel's Parliament is boycotting all of Mr. Clinton's scheduled events. The minister of agriculture has advised him publicly not to come. The minister of education, scolding the trip, declared Mr. Clinton a dope.

And Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who supported the visit six weeks ago, is not exactly bubbling with

hospitality. "If he wants to come, he should come," he said flatly Monday. "If he does not want to come, he should not come."

That Mr. Clinton is spending the bulk of his time in Israel, not territory governed by the Palestinians, matters little. Symbolism is the name of the game in Mr. Clinton's trip here, a fact not lost on either side.

Mindful of its role as mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, the White House has given the impression of trying to balance the schedule.

True, Mr. Clinton is going to Masada, the great plateau on the Dead Sea that symbolizes Jewish courage and defiance. But he is also going to Bethlehem, the Palestinian-governed town where Jesus was born.

Publicly, U.S. officials dismiss the notion of balance, saying that the American commitment to Israel is as strong as ever, unshakable, strategic.

But the superficial parity in scheduling — one day in Israel, one day in Gaza and one half-day split between Israeli and Palestinian hosts — has infuriated some Israelis and worried Jewish-American groups as well. They see evidence of a new tilt toward the Palestinians in U.S. policy.

Moreover, perhaps worried about hecklers from rightists opposed to the peace process, Mr. Clinton will not be speaking to the Knesset.

That prompted the Parliament's speaker, Dan Tichon, to say that he would boycott Mr. Clinton's schedule in Israel.

"I personally find it distasteful that when the president has an occasion to come to visit Israel on its 50th anniversary that there is a weighing and measuring of where he will be and what he will do," said Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League, a Jewish-American group. "The special relationship for the last 50 years and special feelings President Clinton has evidenced for Israel deserve special attention during his visit here to the Jewish state."

Griefful Palestinians have suddenly become history buffs, quick to point out that it was not until 1979, or 31 years after Israel's founding, that an American president came to Israel. That was Jimmy Carter, who came to secure the peace between Israel and Egypt.

Now, the Palestinians say, Mr. Clinton is paying a visit to Palestinian-controlled territory just four years after the establishment of Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority.

"There is a growing recognition in the U.S. administration of the need for a Palestinian state," Mr. Wazzer said. "They wouldn't say that, but it's there. That's why his coming is a ray of hope."

Palestinian Police React

The Palestinian police opened fire Monday on rioters in Nablus protesting Israel's refusal to release Palestinian prisoners — the first sign that the Palestinian police were containing violence in advance of Mr. Clinton's visit. The Associated Press reported.

Netanyahu Is Given A Brief Reprieve

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu won a reprieve Monday from a threat of early elections when a coalition party used a procedural ploy that gave him up to two weeks to try to shore up his shaky government.

The United Torah Judaism party, a member of Mr. Netanyahu's coalition, submitted a no-confidence motion in a move that automatically meant the 120-member Parliament could not vote on a bill, pending since July, for early elections.

"In the name of the United Torah Judaism party, I ask that this vote be waived into a no-confidence motion," the party leader, Meir Porush, told the chamber.

Parliamentary procedure requires one week to go by before a no-confidence motion is heard. The opposition Labor Party had agreed to a two-week wait pending President Bill Clinton's visit Saturday.

LAYOFFS: Grief Remains but Anger Abates in Latest Downsizing

Continued from Page 1

mainly in the service sector, is turning up new jobs more quickly than in the past, and that softens the blow considerably.

Unemployment has fallen to 4.4 percent nationally and to less than 3 percent in central Indiana. The layoffs are concentrated in manufacturing, both nationally — at least 245,000 jobs have disappeared since March — and here in central Indiana. More than three dozen companies have announced or carried out layoffs here in recent months.

Thomson Consumer Electronics gave 14 months' notice to 1,100 workers that its television plant in Bloomington, Indiana, would be closed in April and the operation moved to Mexico. Since then, only 100 former employees have been matched or bettered their old pay — at a General Electric Co. plant in Bloomington that makes a popular double-door refrigerator and has been adding staff at

IRISH: Economic Boom Only Further Divides the Rich and Poor

Continued from Page 1

ceived brief attention in the outside world in the 1991 film, "The Commitments."

National unemployment has fallen from 20 percent, when the film was released, to about 8 percent, well below the European Union average.

But in Ballymun and other poor areas of Dublin, like the Docklands, unemployment averages about 40 percent. And there are pockets where 90 percent of the people are out of work, many of them for several years.

They survive on welfare payments, called the dole, averaging a little less than half the average wage for a family of four.

"People on the dole don't think about the Celtic Tiger as relevant to their future," said James Hargis, manager of an employment training program in the Docklands, near the River Liffey.

"They find that the social welfare people are chasing them more," he added, to see if they are taking welfare payments and at the same time have

found jobs in the underground or "black" economy.

"We have Trinity College literally on our doorstep," he said, but "very few people in the Docklands would ever get there."

A main problem that keeps people from profiting from the boom is that about 40 percent of men over 35 are functionally illiterate, descendants of dock workers whose jobs disappeared 25 years ago with the arrival of huge container ships.

Some Trinity students help tutor children from the area through the St. Andrew's Resource Center, operated with government and private funds.

The center finds work for about 200 people a year, mostly women, who are more open to training programs than the men, many of whom are ashamed to admit they cannot read a newspaper.

Brendan Walsh, an economics professor at University College Dublin, does not take an entirely pessimistic view. "It's not as if the Celtic Tiger zoomed ahead and left the elderly, the unemployed, the disabled and single

parents without support," he said. "Support has increased with inflation."

Welfare payments have risen, he said, though they have not matched the level of increased national income. "Many developed or booming economies," he said, "the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. If you are a pessimist, you can say that's terrible; you are an optimist, you can say every one has drifted up a little."

A little is not enough for the Reverend Sean Healy, director of the Confédération of Religious of Ireland, a group that provides the government of Prime Minister Bertie Ahern to increase welfare payments and expand employment programs.

Father Healy, a former missionary in Africa who has a doctorate in sociology from Fordham University in New York, wants Ireland to become the first country in Europe to establish a guaranteed annual income for all citizens — at an amount above the average public assistance level.

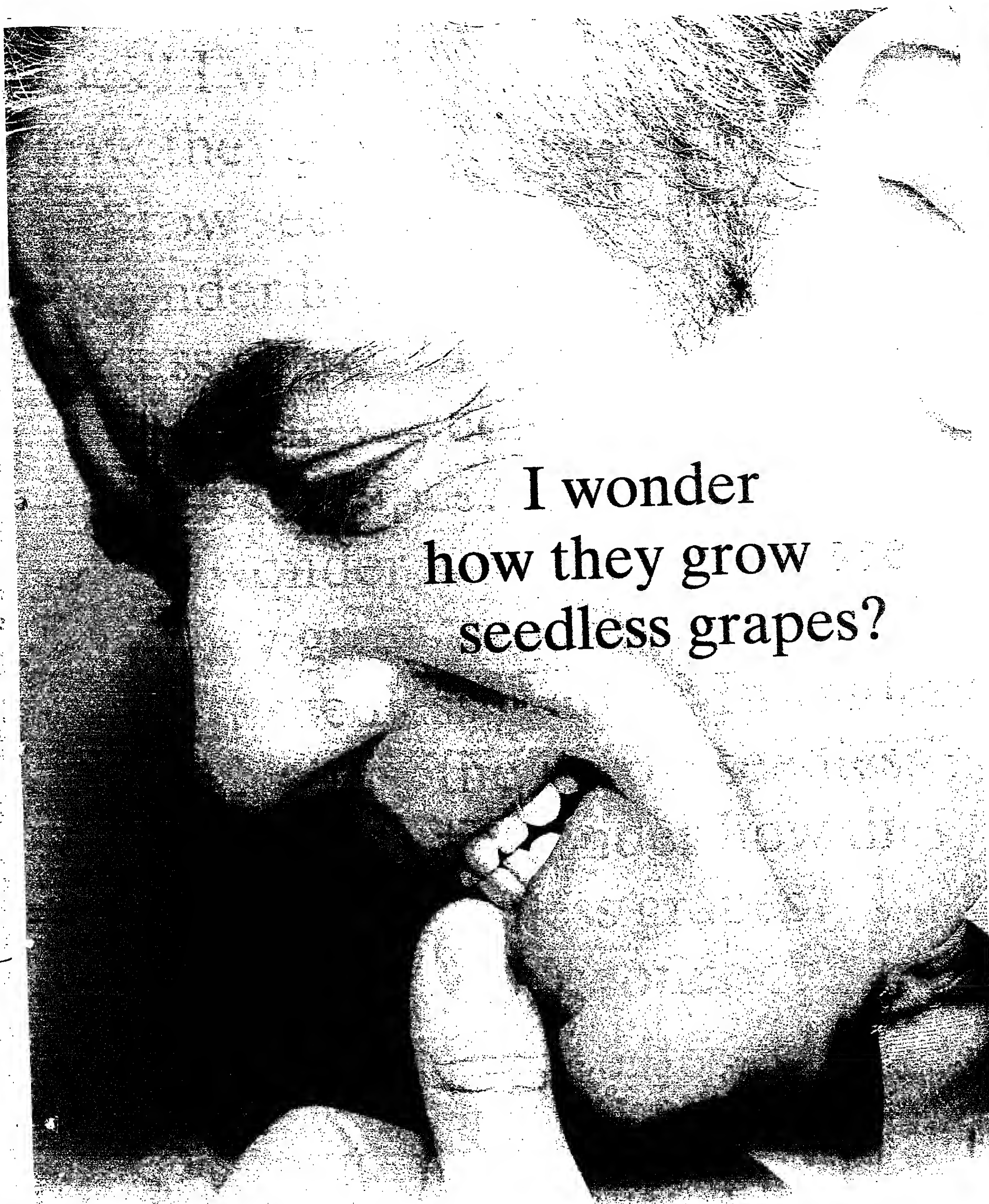
He concedes that this is unlikely, but he noted that Mr. Ahern, who has been prime minister for 18 months, has recently begun to acknowledge "poverty and social exclusion" in his public speeches and promises to do more to eliminate them.

Father Healy's optimism is not in evidence at the Ballymun public housing project, though. In the 15-story housing towers, the corridors reek of urine and the elevators are often out of order. There are scores of heroin addicts.

The government has said that it hopes, in the next several years, to do what some American cities have done with high-rise projects — tear them down and replace them with low-rise housing more conducive to family life.

Ms. Delaney, the mother of six children, who lives on the fifth floor, said: "When the lifts are broken, I have to take my young one out of school because I can't go down the stairs with her, but I can't come back up. She really needs to be in school at this stage, since she's only starting."

"If I keep her out of school now she'll think, 'Great! The lifts in Ballymun let me stay home.'"



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EUROPE

Democratic Parties Win First Round in St. Petersburg Vote

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After a sordid campaign overshadowed by the murder last month of a leading liberal politician, voters in St. Petersburg, Russia's second largest city, have given a boost to the city's embattled democratic alliance in local city council elections, results Monday showed.

The assassination on Nov. 20 of Galina Starovoitova, a national democratic politician with a strong following in her native St. Petersburg, drew special attention to a contest that was already widely seen as a crude attempt by murky criminal and commercial forces to stake out more turf in city politics.

Spurred by outrage over the murder, more than 40 percent of the city's voters

cast ballots in a first round of voting, sending a signal that St. Petersburg, once capital of the Russian Empire, is not ready to relinquish its claim as a bastion of progressive politics in Russia.

The biggest winner was Yabloko, a liberal party headed by Grigori Yavlinsky, whose candidates in 24 of the city's 50 electoral districts scored well enough to move to the elections' final round on Dec. 20. Of the six outright winners, one was a Yabloko candidate, and two others belonged to smaller local democratic parties.

Mr. Yavlinsky, in an interview in Moscow on Monday, said the first results were proof that Russian voters had not given up on liberal democratic ideals, even at a time of economic distress and political uncertainty.

"First, people are ready to vote for

democracy still," Mr. Yavlinsky said. "Second, people are ready to come to vote. But my third main point is that we can win, speaking about human rights, open society, private property, competition, freedom — we can win. This is a very good conclusion during this crisis."

St. Petersburg, with a population of 5 million, is not Russia, any more than Moscow is. But for all its graceful 18th and 19th-century architecture and its proud past, St. Petersburg is, in fact, a working-class city, with a local industry deeply embedded in the old Soviet military-industrial complex. So, elections here were closely watched as a test of political strength in the wake of August's devastating financial crisis and the political convulsions that followed.

The elections were also monitored for

some of the dirtiest campaign tactics yet seen in Russia, directed mainly against democratic and liberal candidates.

Dirty tricks, some of them traced to a campaign consultant with ties to the local governor, were seen as part of a pattern of violence that has also infected public life in the city, costing the lives not only of Mrs. Starovoitova but other city officials over recent months.

Politicians of all persuasions hailed Monday's results as proof that voters were wiser than the tricksters. Yuri Boldyrev, a former ally of Mr. Yavlinsky's whose own party placed 18 candidates on the second-round ballots, said that a majority voted for "political forces that, as a minimum, had declared the necessity of putting power under the control of and returning responsibility to the citizens."

According to preliminary figures from the city's electoral commission, approximately 50 democrats from various parties, including five independents, are set to advance to the second round, guaranteeing voters in all districts of the city a choice in the Dec. 20 runoff. According to the same preliminary figures, only 15 Communists qualified as candidates for the runoff, confirming the Communist Party's low standing in the city.

The electoral commission said that results from early voting at one polling station had been annulled after some voters had been found to have voted twice. Many observers had protested the liberal use of early voting, which allowed soldiers from local garrisons to be bused to polling places, where they cast votes for a single candidate.

BRIEFLY

11 Killed in Fires In and Near Paris

PARIS — A pre-dawn fire Monday gutted a retirement home that just a week ago failed a safety inspection, killing eight persons and injuring about two dozen, many seriously, officials said.

The blaze occurred in suburban Livry-Gargan. A safety commission on Dec. 1 found, among other things, that emergency facilities were substandard at the home, said Commander Jean-Luc Chivot, head of the rescue service.

In a second overnight blaze, three persons died in a Paris apartment house. (AP)

Serbian Warning

BELGRADE — Serbia issued a veiled threat Monday against international troops "verifiers" in Kosovo, saying that it would be forced to launch an offensive in the province if the West did not rein in ethnic Albanian guerrillas.

"If the peace process is established, no one will be jeopardized, including the verifiers," the Serbian deputy prime minister, Tomislav Nikolic, was quoted as saying.

"But if Albanian terrorists are allowed to strut around, murder and kidnap, we shall have to conduct the same action again as this summer but this time we shall go to the end regardless of what others think."

His comments, carried in Belgrade newspapers, coincided with the arrival in Macedonia of the first part of the main contingent of NATO force designed to rescue the verifiers, who are unarmed, should they come under threat.

Belgrade has protested at the deployment of troops in Macedonia, a former Yugoslav republic bordering Kosovo, where a conflict between ethnic Albanian guerrillas and Serbian security forces has killed around 1,500 people this year. (Reuters)

Plea on War Crimes

THE HAGUE — The top Bosnian Serb war crimes suspect in UN custody — a general accused of overseeing the 1995 massacre of thousands of Muslims — pleaded not guilty Monday to genocide charges.

At his arraignment before the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal, General Radislav Krstic also pleaded not guilty to crimes against humanity and violations of the Geneva conventions.

A trial date was not immediately set.

General Krstic, 50, was arrested last week by U.S. members of the NATO peacekeeping force in Bosnia. (AP)

Turks Fear the Ghost of Sevres Treaty

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — European leaders are focusing new attention on the 14-year Kurdish insurgency in Turkey, and many Turks believe their interest can be explained with a single word. It is a word that burns in the Turkish psyche, even though few non-Turks have ever heard it: Sevres.

"I don't like to say this, but some European countries are longing for a revival of Sevres," Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz asserted recently. "All these efforts are in vain."

Mr. Yilmaz is serving as a lame duck until a new government can be formed, but his designated successor, Bulent Ecevit, holds the same view. In a warning to European countries that they must not shield Kurdish rebels, he said, "Their ambition for a new Sevres will not be fulfilled."

The Sevres Treaty of 1920, named after the French town where it was signed, ordained that much of what is now Turkey be divided among four powers. Its most valuable and productive regions were apportioned to Greece, Italy, France and Armenia, with the strategic Bosphorus and Dardanelles

straits put under international control. Turkey was left only with Ankara and a swath of land around it, much of it mountainous and inhospitable.

That treaty, imposed on the dying Ottoman Empire, set off a burst of patriotic outrage among Turks. Their empire had been shrinking steadily for more than a century, and they considered Sevres their final humiliation.

Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, they rose up in rebellion and defeated foreign armies in a spectacular series of battles. In 1923, a new treaty was signed in Lausanne recognizing Turkey's new power and scrapping Sevres.

With the Sevres treaty dead, most of the world forgot it. Turks, though, did not. Many are convinced that the world is still plotting to dismember Turkey. They see every claim for regional or cultural autonomy, including those put forward by Kurdish nationalists, as means to this end. Turkish historians and sociologists call this belief "the Sevres syndrome."

A British Fund for Nazi Victims

LONDON — Britain was unveiling a £25 million compensation fund Monday for victims of Nazi persecution and their relatives for assets seized by the government in World War II.

In the 1930s, thousands of Jews from Germany and Eastern Europe transferred their assets to Britain, the United States and Switzerland. But when war broke out in 1939, their assets were classified by Britain as property of the enemy and seized.

Trade Secretary Peter Mandelson was providing a broad outline of the compensation plan in a speech to the Anglo-Israeli Trade Federation on Monday.

He will then give full details of the plans in a written statement to Parliament on Tuesday. Government sources said the compensation would amount to about £25 million (\$41 million).

The proposals stem from a report by Lord Archer of Sandwell, who was appointed by the government in the summer to advise it on a suitable plan to compensate the Nazis' victims. The government has accepted his recommendations and agreed that victims should be compensated in full for their assets in 1999 prices.

It has also agreed to appoint a panel of three experts to examine claims. A legal expert will head the panel, alongside a financial expert and an expert on the Jewish community. Claim forms will be sent out to victims and their relatives in January, sources said.

The Holocaust Educational Trust said it knew of at least £500,000 of assets confiscated by Britain, measured in 1945 prices, and expected that to be doubled when more victims and their relatives heard of the plan.

This fear was revived again last month, when the principal leader of Kurdish rebels, Abdullah Ocalan, was arrested in Italy. Not only has Italy refused to extradite him, but some political leaders there and in other countries are showing sympathy for his cause. Many Turks believe that their hidden agenda is to create a Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey, thereby ripping the country apart as envisioned at Sevres.

Mr. Ocalan lived in Syria for years, obscure and all but friendless. Turkish leaders thought they had won a great victory earlier this year when they forced Syria to expel him. But suddenly



THE WARM-UP — Foreign Minister Eric Derycke of Belgium, left, with his Finnish counterpart, Tarja Halonen, on Monday before an EU meeting in Brussels to prepare for the summit talks in Vienna this week.

they find themselves on the defensive.

By turning up in Rome, Mr. Ocalan has become a European figure. His cause is being debated more widely than it ever was while he was living clandestinely in Damascus.

"We want to do the same as the Basques and the Irish Republican Army," he told an interviewer in Rome a few days ago.

This stance is unbearable to many Turks, who consider Mr. Ocalan a terrorist guilty of heinous crimes. They are outraged that some Europeans are treating him as a potential peacemaker.

"He calls himself a guerrilla, hot what could he do when his people were being systematically killed?" said Danielle Mitterrand, widow of the former French president and a longtime supporter of the Kurdish cause. She said that if Mr. Ocalan were put on trial, Turkish generals should be put on trial alongside him.

Cardinal Achille Silvestrini of Rome said of Mr. Ocalan: "If so many Kurds are coming to support him, then it cannot be simply a terrorism issue. It is a European issue."

Members of the European Parliament have called for an international conference on the Kurdish issue, a suggestion Turkey rejects unconditionally.

As a way of showing their fury at Italy for refusing to extradite Mr. Ocalan, Turks have done everything from hurling Italian neckties to boycotting pizzerias. Signs raised at some of these protests carry slogans like "Turkey Will Never Be Divided" and "No to Sevres!"

Some commentators have begun warning that such protests may not be the best way to persuade foreigners that Turkey is mature enough to resolve its Kurdish problem.

"I wonder if it would be useful for us to remember Ataturk's style," Zulfikar Livanelli, a columnist, wrote in an Istanbul newspaper this week. "Even in the worst days of the war, he did not directly oppose Western powers, even though they were trying to divide Turkey. He did not curse anyone or trample on anyone's flag or fall into the trap of anger or hysteria."

"We are afraid of Sevres," Mr. Livanelli wrote. "But we don't learn from the man who put Sevres in its grave."

Cesar, Scrap Metal Sculptor, Dies at 77

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Cesar, 77, a prominent French artist who created large sculptures formed by crushed cars and scrap iron, died late Sunday in Paris. Friends said the cause of death was cancer.

Cesar — he was born Cesar Baldaccini, but used only his first name — was the best-known sculptor in France of recent decades, yet his works provoked strongly contradictory reactions. "Cesar was loved and detested," the newspaper Le Monde wrote.

Only late in life was he embraced by the cultural establishment. He was the French representative at the 1995 Venice Biennale (where he showed a 500-ton monument of crushed cars), and his first retrospective in a French museum was only held in 1997, at the Jeu de Paume in Paris. By then, however, works by the stocky, bearded artist had begun to look dated.

"His love of life and good humor barely disguised his anxiety and his legitimate desire to be recognized as one of the great sculptors of his time," noted Jack Lang, a former French culture minister.

Cesar's harshest critics said that he was obsessed by self-promotion, yet he seemingly felt that he had not won the name that he deserved. He once complained that he never had an art dealer to promote him in the United States and that he had not been properly recognized in Paris.

At least two of his sculptures are nonetheless seen daily by thousands of Parisians: a large equestrian-like statue, "Cottour — Homage to Picasso," which stands at the corner of the Rue du Cherche-Midi on the Left Bank; and "La Pouce," a 40-foot (12-meter) reproduction of his thumb at La Defense, west of Paris.

Born in Marseille on Jan. 1, 1922, to Italian immigrant parents, Cesar left school at 12 to help his father, a cask-maker, but at 15 he began night classes at the School of Fine Arts in Marseille. Six years later, he entered the prestigious School of Fine Arts in Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life.

Working first with plaster and iron, then later with lead, wire and ceramics, he was initially influenced by the likes of Brancusi, Picasso, Giacometti and Germaine Richier. But in the early 1950s, when he was too poor to buy materials, he was delighted to discover the potential offered by scrap iron.

"You can find it anywhere and buy it for almost nothing," he later explained.



Cesar, sculptor of scrap iron and crushed cars, in a 1988 photograph.

He began by creating what became known as his *bestiaire*, a series of fish, animals and insects made of scrap iron that earned him an invitation to exhibit at the 1956 Venice Biennale. It was in 1960, though, that he presented his first crushed cars at the Salon de Mai, provoking an outcry from many French art critics. "People thought I did it so I'd be talked about, because I was a provocateur," he recalled, while conceding that it was a form of rebellion to present "such an aggressive object." These works led him to be associated with a movement called the New Realists.

In the 1960s, when one art critic described him as a "modern predator of industrial folklore," he saw his work as going in three directions: "compression" (cars), "expansion" (multi-colored, lava-like sculptures made of polystyrene) and "prints" ("La Pouce").

In 1976 he gained still greater renown in an unexpected way. He was asked to create the trophy for a new French equivalent of the Oscars, the prize was itself named a Cesar. "He loved cinema and he liked being its symbol," Daniel Toscani du Plantier, who heads the French movie industry academy, said Monday.

George Van Eps, 85, Guitarist Who Played 7-String Jazz

George Van Eps, 85, a guitarist who played with some of the biggest names in jazz and pioneered the seven-string guitar, died of pneumonia Nov. 29 in Newport Beach, California. He lived in

Huntington Beach, California. The seven-string guitar, which Mr. Van Eps helped popularize, allowed him to use his harmonic imagination.

The seventh string, added in the 1930s, gave him the ability to play more chords, adding bass lines below the chord and making the guitar a more convincing solo instrument.

Though his career started early in jazz history, his quiet sophistication never received the attention received by his guitarists Django Reinhardt, Charlie Christian and their followers.

But he did have several important students, including the guitarists Raul Eschete, from Louisiana, and Howie Alden and Bucky Pizzarelli, from New York.

Pierre Simon, 90; Was Honored For Work During World War II

Pierre Simon, 90, an entrepreneur who served as a liaison officer between the Office of Strategic Services and the French Resistance during World War II, died Dec. 2 in New York.

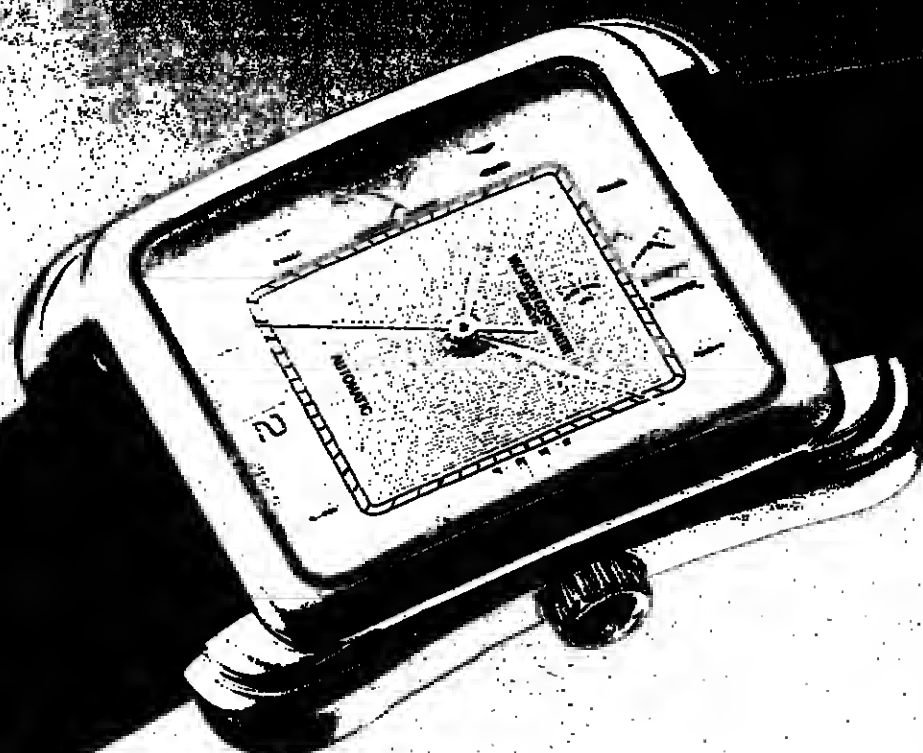
Born in France, Mr. Simon was named an officer of the Legion of Honor for his work during the war and for his contributions to the French electronics industry.

He cofounded a French company, Inter technique, to manufacture American electronics equipment under license in France and served on the board of Electroniques Dassault.

Abraham Feinberg, 90, a businessman, philanthropist and supporter of Israel, died Saturday at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. Mr. Feinberg rose from modest beginnings to become chairman of a New York-based apparel manufacturer, Kayser-Roth Corp., and then chairman of American Bank and Trust Co. At his death he was chief executive of Central Bottling Corp., a beverage-bottling business in Israel.

Clayton (Peg Leg) Bates, 91, a tap dancer who overcame losing a leg and had a long career that included frequent performances on "The Ed Sullivan Show," died Sunday, a day after being honored in his hometown of Fountain Inn, South Carolina. When Mr. Bates was as young as 5, he danced for pennies and nickels. He lost his left leg during an accident at a cotton gin mill when he was 12, but his uncle whittled a wooden leg for him; and it became his trademark.

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Business in Anwar
Plans to Change

ANWAR — The Syrian president's plans to change the constitution and the structure of the government have been a major topic of discussion in the country's media and political circles. The president's plans to change the constitution and the structure of the government have been a major topic of discussion in the country's media and political circles.

After Taiwan Election, C
Urges Talks on Reunification

TAIPEI — The Chinese government has urged talks on reunification after the recent election in Taiwan. The Chinese government has urged talks on reunification after the recent election in Taiwan.

Germans Open
3-Way Talks on
Job Creation

BERLIN — Germany has opened three-way talks on job creation with the European Union and the United States. Germany has opened three-way talks on job creation with the European Union and the United States.

IRAQ: A

IRAQ — The situation in Iraq remains tense as the international community continues to monitor the country's developments. The situation in Iraq remains tense as the international community continues to monitor the country's developments.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Witness in Anwar Case Seems to Change Story

Former Driver's Sodomy Testimony at Issue

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — A key witness in the trial of Anwar Ibrahim appeared to reverse himself on Monday by stating under cross-examination that he had not been sodomized by the former deputy prime minister.

Defense and prosecution attorneys expressed divergent views about whether the witness, Azizan Abu Bakar, the former driver of Mr. Anwar's wife, had fully understood the questions being put to him.

Previously, he had alleged that he was a homosexual slave who was sodomized against his will "on several occasions" in 1992.

On Monday, a defense counsel, Christopher Fernando, asked Mr. Azizan why he continued to visit Mr. Anwar's house after the sodomy allegedly occurred in 1992.

"I put it to you that it was because Anwar Ibrahim did not do anything to you that you continued to visit his house between 1992 and 1997. Otherwise, you would have kept far away from his house," Mr. Fernando said.

Mr. Azizan replied "yes," but then said he wanted the question repeated. "I don't understand what 'not doing anything' means," he said.

Mr. Fernando rephrased the question: "I put it to you that Anwar Ibrahim did not sodomize you. That's why you kept going to his house between 1992 and 1997," Mr. Azizan replied: "I agree."

Mr. Azizan's testimony lies at the heart of the prosecution's case. The gov-

ernment is trying to prove that Mr. Anwar ordered the police to obtain a written confession from Mr. Azizan denying sexual misconduct.

Mr. Anwar, who was dismissed as deputy prime minister and finance minister in September after months of policy disputes and growing disagreements with Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, has denied all charges of homosexuality and says he is a victim of a government conspiracy. He faces up to 14 years of jail for each of the four charges against him.

"To my mind, the witnesses' credibility has been destroyed," Mr. Fernando said after the court adjourned Monday.

"The prosecution may attempt to re-examine him on that point but it was a very categorical and unequivocal statement."

A lawyer for the prosecution disagreed, saying that there was confusion in the question about timing.

"Some of us understood it to be that he was referring to the events after the sodomy," the lawyer told Reuters. Mr. Azizan could be re-examined by the prosecution as early as Tuesday.

Whatever the outcome, the testimony Monday very likely to confuse many Malaysians who just last week woke up to headlines proclaiming "I Was a Sex Slave." Until Monday, Mr. Azizan was unequivocal during the trial about the alleged sexual encounters with Mr. Anwar.

"I was frequently called to commit those despicable acts although on many occasions I tried to resist him," he said in a sworn statement offered in court last week that was dated August 1997.



Supporters of Anwar Ibrahim gathered outside the Malaysian High Court in Kuala Lumpur on Monday.

South Korea Proposes Deal for North

Pyongyang Would Get U.S. Aid for Access to Possible Nuclear Site

The Associated Press

SEOUL — President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea proposed Monday that the United States provide economic and diplomatic benefits to North Korea in exchange for access to a suspected North Korean nuclear weapons site.

Mr. Kim made the proposal during a meeting with William Perry, the newly appointed U.S. government policy coordinator on North Korea. Mr. Perry, the former U.S. defense minister, arrived here Sunday on a three-nation Asian tour that includes stops in Tokyo and Beijing.

"I think all problems related to North Korea should be tackled in a package deal," the South Korean presidential spokesman, Park Ji Won, quoted Mr. Kim as telling Mr. Perry.

"I hope for normalization of relations between the United States and North Korea, and I think it's time to think about lifting economic sanctions against North Korea," the spokesman further quoted Mr. Kim as saying.

Tension is mounting over North Korea's continued refusal to accept a U.S. demand for inspection of the suspected underground nuclear installation under construction at Kumchangri, 50 kilometers (30 miles) northwest of the North's main nuclear complex at Yongbyon.

Washington officials say that North Korea's intransigent stand could lead to a collapse of a 1994 nuclear accord, under which the North's Communist government promised to abandon its suspected nuclear weapons program.

American spy satellite photographs taken early this year showed thousands of North Korean workers digging into a mountain at the site, raising suspicion that the installation may be nuclear-related. While claiming that the installation is for civilian use, North Korea has offered to allow a one-time inspection of the site, but only if the United States pays it \$300 million for having made "false" accusations. Washington has refused to do that.

In a statement last week, North Korea's military denounced the U.S. demand as a "declaration of war."

The North's Foreign Ministry said Monday that there was little its diplomats could do to resolve the situation, because the dispute had developed into military confrontation.

Mr. Kim told Mr. Perry that he believed North Korea was taking a hard-line stand because it is weak. Mr. Kim told Mr. Perry that even if the project at Kumchangri was nuclear-related, it should not be a reason for sanctions against North Korea because it would be four to five years before the installation was completed, according to the spokesman.

"The policy of engagement with North Korea should not be abandoned," Mr. Kim was quoted as saying. "I believe it will succeed. North Korea will eventually cooperate because they know they will lose if they start war."

South Korean officials worry that renewed tension on the peninsula could hurt their economy, which is showing

signs of recovery. So Seoul has been trying hard to be included in talks with Pyongyang.

Mr. Perry's visit comes as American and North Korean officials are negotiating terms of an outside inspection of the possible weapons site. A meeting in New York last week appeared to make little progress, but the negotiations were to resume in Washington on Monday.

Before freezing its suspected nuclear weapons program in 1994, North Korea was believed to have extracted enough plutonium to make one or two bombs.

Europeans Visit North Korea

A European parliamentary delegation left Beijing on Monday for a visit to Pyongyang, Agence France-Presse reported from the Chinese capital. It is the first European delegation to visit North Korea. According to a press release from the Delegation of the European Commission in Beijing, the delegation will spend five days in North Korea, concentrating on issues concerning the Korean Energy Development Organization and humanitarian aid.

KEDO, involving the participation of the United States, South Korea, Japan and the European Union, is to assist in the construction of two electro-nuclear centers in North Korea in exchange for Pyongyang's compliance in halting its nuclear weapons program.

The European delegation includes Leo Tindemans, a former Belgian prime minister; Laurens Brinkhorst from the Netherlands; and Glyn Ford from Britain.

BRIEFLY

China Acts Quickly Against Dissident

BEIJING — One of the arrested leaders of a suppressed new political party will be put on trial Dec. 17 under the charge of colluding with foreign enemies "to incite the subversion of state power," according to court documents given to his wife Monday.

The decision to try Wang Youcai, 32, one of the founders of the China Democracy Party, with unusual speed suggests how serious the authorities are in their campaign to destroy the fledgling party and silence the dissidents who had begun to speak out over the last year. The Communist Party does not allow competing political groups.

The charges Mr. Wang faces, in a trial that will almost certainly be secret and quick, could bring a sentence of five years or more under the penal code. (NYT)

Pakistani Protests End in 25 Arrests

KARACHI, Pakistan — The police and paramilitary officers swept through this port city Monday and arrested 25 suspected ethnic militants after a weekend of violent protests.

The arrests were made in the central neighborhood of Liaqatabad, where the police uncovered a hidden room being used as a "torture cell," a spokesman, Fazi Uzman, said. He said authorities believe it was being used by militants of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, which says it represents Indian Muslim immigrants to Pakistan.

Rival factions of the movement routinely clash, turning entire neighborhoods of Karachi, a bustling city of 14 million, into battlefields. (AP)

Thousands Rally For East Timorese

JAKARTA — Thousands of East Timorese protesters rallied in the troubled territory's capital Monday to mark the anniversary of its invasion by Indonesian troops 23 years ago, witnesses said.

Crowds began gathering at around dawn in Dili and dispersed around midday after hoisting the East Timorese flag and laying a wreath outside the Santa Cruz cemetery, near the site of a 1991 massacre in which troops opened fire on thousands of East Timorese mourners.

Witnesses said Dili was tense but quiet, with many businesses closed for fear of unrest. (Reuters)

After Taiwan Election, China Urges Talks on Reunification

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China on Monday welcomed the results of the weekend election in Taiwan that marked a setback for the island's pro-independence opposition party.

"Our attitude to the political activities in Taiwan is clear: We fully respect our Taiwanese compatriots' lifestyle, and their wishes and rights to be masters of their own affairs," a spokesman for Beijing's Taiwan Affairs Office said.

"Meanwhile, we are against splittist forces in Taiwan carrying out activities to split the country in the name of democracy," he added.

The Kuomintang, which has ruled Taiwan for 50 years and seeks eventual reunification, regained the powerful post

of Taipei mayor from the opposition and won a comfortable majority in Parliament on Saturday.

Zhang Kehui, deputy chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, urged Taiwan on Monday to open cross-strait political talks at the earliest possible date, saying the reunification of the island with China should not be postponed indefinitely.

The Kuomintang had been fearing another battering at the polls following its defeat in local elections last year by the Democratic Progressive Party, which promotes full independence.

Beijing maintains it will invade Taiwan if the island formally seeks independence.

Germans Open 3-Way Talks on Job Creation

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Gerhard Schröder's first round of job-creation talks among unions, employers and lawmakers ended Monday with promises for lower business taxes and better retirement packages.

Putting Germany's 4 million unemployed back to work is the key promise of Mr. Schröder's new government. The chancellor led the discussion, deeming it a "good beginning."

On the agenda was a suggestion to lower the retirement age to 60 to open jobs for younger workers. It was rejected in favor of sweetening incentives for older workers to retire voluntarily, although no specifics were mentioned at a news conference after the talks.

The three sides also agreed that the government should lower business taxes in 2000, sooner than expected, so that employers could create jobs.

Dieter Hunds, the president of Germany's employers association, said that decreasing the tax burden on businesses would help ease unemployment. By one measure, it is now at 10.1 percent.

The meeting started out tensely, with quarreling between unions and employers over wages. Employers have criticized union demands to raise wages by as much as 6.5 percent as counterproductive to the goal of job creation.

Germany's largest employers group, the German Industry Association, had asked that wage issues be part of the discussion. But Dieter Hunds of the Federation of German Unions rejected the proposal as an attempt to limit raises. Both sides, however, showed a willingness to compromise on overtime and part-time jobs. Finance Minister Oskar Lafontaine has threatened to introduce legislation limiting overtime if the sides do not reach agreement on the point.

Not invited to the session were medium-sized businesses, those with no more than 500 workers and annual sales up to 100 million Deutsche marks (\$39.6 million). They employ 25 million workers.

Other employee groups at the talks included the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the craftsmen's association and the employers' association. On the union side were IG Metall, the chemical workers' IG Chemie, the public sector union OeTV, and the employees union DAG.

The next round will be held Feb. 25.



Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, left, with Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov on Monday.

Primakov Gives Iraq Support on Sanctions

Reuters

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov told the visiting Iraqi deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, on Monday that Russia backed an early lifting of sanctions against Baghdad provided it complied with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Russian news agencies quoted a spokeswoman, Tatiana Aristarkhova, as saying that Mr. Primakov had commended Baghdad on its recent decision to resume cooperation with UN inspectors.

Mr. Primakov "called for constructive actions in the direction" of lifting sanctions by all sides involved, Interfax quoted Miss Aristarkhova as saying. The two men also discussed bilateral relations, she

said, including the participation of Russian companies in providing humanitarian aid to Iraq.

Mr. Aziz's visit comes on the heels of a trip to Moscow by Richard Butler, head of the UN Special Commission monitoring the scrapping of Iraq's weapons program.

Earlier on Monday, Mr. Aziz met with the Russian foreign minister, Igor Ivanov, who urged the Security Council to review Baghdad's compliance with resolutions calling for its disarmament and to lift trade sanctions.

There should review of Iraq's compliance "without delay," Mr. Ivanov said after the talks.

"This review could bring us to the lifting of the oil embargo," he added, referring to the UN trade sanctions imposed after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

IRAQ: For Its Own Reasons, U.S. Warms to the Idea of Reviewing UN Trade Sanctions

Continued from Page 1

of the UN Special Commission, which has been charged with dismantling Iraq, reports to the council about recent inspections. Diplomats say that the review would then probably begin in January, although details have yet to be decided.

The review would be the first of its kind and be designed to look at all relevant resolutions and requirements set on Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Previous reviews were narrowly focused to assess Iraqi compliance at six-month intervals. It is also likely to be used to spell out exactly what more the Iraqis must do before sanctions can be lifted.

The Iraqis are hoping that once the Security Council takes a broad view it will see in effect that Iraq has met a majority of requirements, no longer poses a threat and can be dealt with through a far less

intrusive, long-term monitoring regime. The U.S. view, diplomats say, is that the review will backfire on the Iraqis. If the Iraqis want a "comprehensive" review, they note, that is exactly what they may get.

Such a review would provide an opportunity to hold Baghdad accountable for a broad range of transgressions since the Gulf War, including the failure to pay compensation to Kuwait or to return stolen Kuwaiti property, and a deplorable human rights record. These grievances are in addition to the charge of harboring programs to make weapons of mass destruction.

The Iraqis, on the other hand, will focus on a narrow definition of compliance aimed specifically at the lifting of the oil embargo.

The shift is taking place despite Iraq's refusal to hand over documents deman-

ded by Mr. Butler's commission. The International Atomic Energy Agency, which monitors Iraqi nuclear programs, has also been denied documents, independent arms control experts say.

But one Western diplomat noted last week, "It's pretty clear that nobody wants to go to war over documents."

On Friday, Russia's envoy, Sergei Lavrov, added that he thought a number of Security Council members had serious questions about the importance, or even the existence, of some of the documents being sought.

Envoys from a cross-section of council members say that no nation wants a conflict during the year-end holidays and the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Neither does anyone want to conduct the review, which is expected to be a complicated survey of Iraq's relations with the United Nations, during the same period.

many Muscovites by proposing to restore to central Moscow a statue of Felix Dzerzhinsky, the first head of the despised Cheka secret police, which later became the KGB.

Mr. Yeltsin's three-hour stop at the Kremlin on Monday, reportedly after consultation with Mr. Yumashev and his influential daughter Tatiana Dyacheva, appeared to be an attempt to stanch the bleeding away of the president's political authority.

Mr. Yakushkin quoted Mr. Yeltsin as having said that his aides' conduct of the battle against corruption and extremism "undermines trust in presidential authority in general, and that is inadmissible."

"In the present conditions," Mr. Yeltsin was quoted as having said, "power should be concentrated in one hand."

The Iraqis are also prepared to accept a January timetable, Mr. Lavrov said, because despite their calls for an immediate review, the Iraqis want the Security Council's full attention, and many diplomats take time off during the holidays.

Since Mr. Saddam allowed the inspectors to return last month, they have expanded their activities in Iraq. But the inspectors have so far avoided provoking a showdown over any one of a number of sites the Iraqis consider sensitive.

No Security Council member is pressing for a confrontation, prompting Scott Ritter, the U.S. co-coalition expert who resigned from the Special Commission in August, to write in an article in the current issue of The New Republic that the resumed inspections are a "sham."

In this atmosphere, threats from the United States and Britain, countries that went to the brink of war to force Mr. Saddam to back down in mid-November, have all but ended, although officials in both countries continue to warn Iraq that an attack can never be ruled out.

The Iraqis have apparently decided to postpone accounting for disputed documents until a review takes place, when they can argue with the support of Russia, France, China and several countries that hold rotating council seats that the documents are unimportant or irrelevant.

The Americans and British, on the other hand, say that they have recent history on their side. For more than a year, Iraq has been demanding reviews of its biological, chemical and missile programs. On every occasion, international experts, including Russian, Chinese and French scientists, have refused to accept Iraqi explanations for missing material.

If a comprehensive review ends with similar results, the Americans and British will be in a stronger position to keep sanctions in place without resorting to military action, at least in the short term.

BRIEFLY

UN Evacuates Angola Personnel

LUANDA, Angola — The United Nations has evacuated 14 peacekeepers who were trapped by fighting between the army and the rebel group UNITA in two towns in central Angola, a UN spokesman said Monday.

The peace monitors — a Swede, a Brazilian, a Senegalese, and 11 Indians — arrived Monday in the capital, Luanda, aboard a UN aircraft.

A UN spokesman said the men were removed Sunday from the UNITA strongholds of Andulo and Bailundo and taken to Huambo. The peacekeepers will fly from Luanda to their home countries. (AP)

Senator Proposes New Cuba Policy

HAVANA — Senator Christopher Dodd called Sunday for new talks with Cuba, saying that Washington's four-decade policy of isolating the Communist nation has not worked.

"We've been told over and over again that if we just hold on a bit longer this policy of absolute no contact, absolute no conversation, absolute no interchange at all will work," Mr. Dodd said in Havana.

Mr. Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut, said he held talks for six hours over the weekend with President Fidel Castro. (AP)

For the Record

President Andres Pastrana of Colombia began a two-day visit Monday to Mexico aimed at improving ties between the two countries, especially in the war against the drug trade. The visit included talks with President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico. (Reuters)

At least 10 people were killed Monday on the Comoros island of Anjouan as rival separatist militaries, which fought over the weekend, broke a short-lived cease-fire, residents said. (Reuters)

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Confusion About NATO

Although NATO has played a useful role in suppressing violence in the Balkans in recent years, it remains a military alliance without a clear purpose in the wake of the Cold War. Washington's answer to this identity crisis has been mischievous. First it pushed through the admission of three new members from Central Europe without adequately weighing potential consequences. Now it is pressing ideas that could ultimately lead to transforming the alliance into a global strike force against threats to American and European interests. Such a role would go far beyond any sensible mandate.

If Washington's proposals are strictly limited to strengthening defenses within Europe against biological and chemical weapons and international terrorism, they are fine. But the Clinton administration and other NATO governments must guard against policies that would have the alliance reach out anywhere in the world. If military intervention is required outside Europe, it should be conducted by coalitions of willing nations, including those in the region itself.

Washington would do better to encourage NATO's European members to assume more of the burdens of maintaining European security and stability. Western Europe's governments are only now, tentatively, starting to take limited responsibility for security issues in Europe, like the Balkans. Their political fortitude is uncertain, their defense budgets tightly constrained and their military forces relatively small. NATO's new Central European members, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, are even less suited for a global role.

Escape From Recession

Until the summer of 1997, the West's economic establishment was feeling pretty good about itself. It basically had figured out a recipe for bringing prosperity to developing and ex-Communist countries, or so the thinking went. If the countries followed the free market recipe, they would grow. If they got into trouble, the economists knew how to fix the trouble. The misgivings that so many people were feeling about the increasing interconnectedness, by trade and investment, of nations were largely dismissed.

The sudden fall into deep recession, beginning 16 months ago, of countries as diverse as Thailand, South Korea and Russia disrupted this complacency. The world's finance ministers and central bank chiefs have had to engage in debate on the value and pitfalls of growing interconnectedness. It is a healthy and necessary exercise. Now the World Bank and its chief economist, Joseph Stiglitz, have made their own useful contribution.

Most attention last week, when the bank released its report on global economic prospects, was devoted to its implicit criticism of the U.S. Treasury and the International Monetary Fund, the bank's close cousin, for imposing too harsh economic measures on nations in crisis last year. So it is worth noting first what the bank and Mr. Stiglitz do not do. They do not question the value of globalization. On the contrary, they urge developing countries not to "retreat."

Openness to trade and foreign investment encourages long-term growth, they say. The differences here are more of tactics than of strategy. But the World Bank does question "the euphoria that had emerged about the benefits of financial liberalization, private capital flows and emerging markets." Since the bank implicitly criticizes the IMF, it is only fair to interject here that the bank was as glib as anyone of stoking that euphoria, with its trumpeting of the Asian miracle and its playing down of corruption. But the lessons it draws are too valuable for its complicity. Developing countries should not push, or be pushed, into total liberalization before they have installed adequate regulatory institutions. Social safety nets — aid for the poor and unemployed — are essential. Some tax or other control on short-term investment may be advisable in some cases.

The U.S. Treasury and the IMF erred, the bank suggests, by imposing high interest rates when the crisis broke. The idea was to defend local currencies, but the effect was to defund banks and companies that might otherwise have survived. The IMF would point out that in South Korea

NATO should be worrying primarily about its role in Europe, which requires tough clarification. NATO operations need to be better coordinated with European civilian institutions, like the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Recent experience in the Balkans has shown that in the aftermath of civil war, some tasks are better done by paramilitary police, humanitarian agencies and diplomats than by heavily armed NATO troops.

Long-running debates must be resolved about what kinds of crises can best be handled by Europeans and which require American involvement. Increased command responsibility may have to be given to European generals and admirals. These issues have caused friction between France and the United States. But, with Britain now moving closer to Continental positions and Germany's new government making clear it wants to re-examine traditional NATO practices, the alliance's political dynamic is changing.

NATO has always declared itself free to be the first to use nuclear weapons in any potential conflict. That policy ought to be reconsidered in the absence of the overwhelming conventional military threat posed by the old Soviet bloc.

NATO's new role should be premised on more equal partnership in European defense. America should maintain its commitment to helping defend its allies against outside threats. But it should expect them to take on more responsibility for managing anarchy and strife in their own backyard, not in far corners of the world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

and Thailand, the two most committed adherents to its recovery plan, interest rates have descended, and currencies have regained value. But corporate sectors remain in a deep slump, perhaps deeper than was necessary.

We believe that the bank's criticism has merit, as we said at the time. But it also should be pointed out that the IMF backed off fairly quickly from its demands for fiscal austerity and that many of its other prescriptions — notably for corporate restructuring and an end to "crony capitalism" — were just right, a long way from any supposed cookie-cutter IMF approach.

As important as this debate is for future actions, even more urgent now is the plight of the suffering economies, and the question of how to help them. A quarter of the world's population lives in countries where economies this year will shrink. Millions have fallen back into dire poverty. A bottoming-out next year and recovery the year after is possible, the World Bank says, but it is by no means a sure thing. Much depends on policies that the affected countries implement, but touch also depends on continued growth in the United States and Europe and — most problematic — on recovery in floundering Japan.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Present for Cubans

Cubans woke recently to the news that Christmas has been reinstated as a holiday. Carols, decorations, trees, the whole panoply of religion and celebration will be allowed. The lifting of the ban imposed in 1969 happened after Pope John Paul, during his visit in January, asked Fidel Castro to restore Christmas to the Cuban calendar. This latest victory is testimony to the resilience of religion and belief, more than 30 years of deliberate quashing did not erase the Cubans' desire to worship.

The Roman Catholic Church's long dealings with the Communist hierarchy in Cuba might teach U.S. policymakers some simple lessons: Before accomplishment there must be engagement, and nothing happens in isolation. The Clinton administration should move ahead with the suggestion from a number of former secretaries of state that a bipartisan commission be established to assess the deplorable state of U.S. policy toward Cuba.

Who knows, if Washington makes the right moves, the small window of religious freedom that has just been opened could widen to include greater political and economic freedoms for all Cubans on the island.

—Los Angeles Times.

Would-Be Helpers Enforce the Wrong Changes

By Stephen Hellinger

WASHINGTON — Officials of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other institutions and donor governments meet in Washington this week to decide the economic fate of Honduras and Nicaragua, both of which were ravaged by Hurricane Mitch in October. If all goes according to script, the financial "rescue" package will only deepen the two countries' problems.

The United States has committed \$250 million to relief and announced a two-year suspension of payments on the two countries' enormous debt. Other governments and groups have called for the outright canceling of the debt, along with a huge aid program to help rebuild their economies.

But aid and debt relief have come with a hefty stipulation virtually everywhere they have been provided to recent years: The receiving countries have been required to adopt "structural adjustment" policies. Acting as a car-

tel, the global financial institutions, donor governments and commercial banks have made countries restructure their economies to benefit foreign investors rather than their own citizens.

From Mexico to Thailand and from Zimbabwe to Russia, the results have included the destruction of local enterprises, rising unemployment, falling wages, greater income inequality, declining food production, cuts in essential public spending and a dangerous polarization of society.

Adjustment policies have already done damage in Nicaragua and Honduras long before the hurricane hit. Both nations, increasingly dependent on foreign aid, have lived under such structures for much of this decade. Capital has flowed to short-term deposits with high returns, at the expense of productive investments. More than three-

quarters of the people live in poverty.

Cuts and the privatization of government services have weakened rural health care, and inadequate environmental controls have led to deforestation. Hurricane Mitch made the consequences of such policies clear. The deforested landscapes helped make the flooding catastrophic. The insufficient health care has raised fears of cholera and malaria epidemics.

The adjustment programs also failed to reduce the countries' foreign debts. That should not surprise anyone — most countries that have adopted policies prescribed by the World Bank and the IMF are now far more heavily in debt than they were before.

Imposing more of the same on Nicaragua and Honduras now would only set their economies back further.

If the IMF and the World Bank use their leverage in this crisis, as they did in Asia, to open the door even wider to foreign competitors, recovery by local

producers will be made all the more difficult. If wages are pushed even lower to attract investment, people will not have enough money to restimulate local economies.

Larger safety nets are not enough. Fundamental changes that reflect local conditions are required. Small farmers must have access to productive land and to affordable credit. Wages must be high enough to support a family. A trade policy that enables local producers to compete with foreign goods and investors is critical. Anything less will damage not only the people of Honduras and Nicaragua but also the rapidly deteriorating reputations of the World Bank and the IMF.

The writer is president of the Development Group for Alternative Policies, which is coordinating with the World Bank a world assessment of the bank's policies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Washington: An Old Sort of Respect Isn't Being Earned

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — You look around political Washington for a public figure in an important position of power who also has moral authority, and you find none.

Those in the leadership of both parties who have not been dinged up in their own individual scandals and venalities have leapt eagerly to the defense of those on their side who have, shamelessly justifying every kind of sleazebag committed by their party on the ground that the other side does it too ... or that the campaign needed the money ... or that the opposition has overreacted ... or something.

There are other public figures who may have done little or nothing that falls into these categories, but who have been so beat up by their adversaries — or by us in the press — that no one can any longer be sure whether or not they actually did something wrong, and so people simply postulate the worst ("There's probably something there").

The result is a landscape teeming with demystified, anti-heroic, ethically compromised leaders, of whom we demand and expect less and less. We seem to have settled comfortably into this landscape.

We do not look to these political figures for guidance to our own lives, either by the example they set or in the moral preaching they freely offer. I mean, are you kidding? On the contrary, our approach to them is narrowly utilitarian, unresponsive and without either awe or affection. Will they please rewire the house and fix the plumbing and get a reasonable bill to us before the end of the month? The rest we don't need their help with.

It is true that on occasion we still get raucously enthusiastic about the leader or leaders on our side, cheering and yelling up a storm on their behalf. But mostly these days such loud cheering does not seem to reflect a positive feeling about our own side so much as a totally negative view of the other. It is defensive. It says "I hate Ken Starr," or "I hate Bill Clinton," not "I admire" anybody.

This emotion has become so widespread and all-enveloping because of its enormous convenience: It frees you, or at least so you assume, from any obligation to face up to the shortcomings and derelictions of your own side. You just keep whacking away at the other in the moral certainty that doing so is urgent and will not permit any slackening off or open-minded "on the other hand" finding on even the tiniest point.

Your animus is comprehensive and controlling. You are dealing with an emergency of sorts. It leaves behind all thought about the flawed politician whose side you are taking. It also cuts him a helluva deal when you next have to fish him out of trouble. You mount a defense that you are not particularly proud of but which, in this time of dwindling standards, will do. Well, at least they didn't find material for an indictment; or, if you read the report carefully, you will see that they have not made the case conclusively, etc.

Americans nowadays seem to be satisfied with such findings, which at one time would have provoked ridicule and wrath.

What has happened is actually more than an acceptance of compromised behavior. It seems sometimes to be an embrace of it by the politician's peers, a kind of license to participate in the game because it certifies that the compromise is one, the guy who is under a legal or ethical shadow, is not a threat to his colleagues. What after all, can he do? How high and mighty can he come on with 11 counts pending against him?

This is one reason, in my opinion, that there has been such a proliferation of impeached public figures, who once would have considered themselves terminally disgraced, staying on in office and surviving on the public-affairs shows and the noise circuit. So they want to make a buck, the reasoning goes — so what? They aren't threatening anyone's standing as a moral exemplar or, even more danger-

ous to their colleagues, implying by their recidivism that there is a higher standard to be met.

Dick Morris, the president's political adviser and lobbyist, is a "family values" guy caught in a humiliating sexual scandal and was back in business as a successful independent contractor almost at once.

I am not complaining about the death of hero worship in our politics. And I am certainly not complaining about the effect on hero worship of the relatively new, unvarnished realism that reveals the twadness of so much that once impressed and even moved us. In the modern age of an overpopulated press corps and dramatically loosened restraints on what it believes it is entitled to dig up and report, the moral pretensions and falsehoods of posturing public people are bound to come crashing down, and that is surely

an unambiguously good thing.

A politician should not be able to build stature on fake courage or simulated generosity. But a lot of them try to, and many at least partially succeed. And in any event, hero worship of political leaders has a long and terrible history in the West. It has shown that it can lead populations down a path to the most chauvinistic and brutish of behaviors.

But hero worship is something quite different from respect. The absence of respect we see on all sides today is a function of the greatly diminished moral authority of our leaders. And this, in turn, is pretty much everybody's doing, a group enterprise in its way.

The leaders themselves have defied the law and/or teased it into preposterous positions to sustain their own political or financial interests. For the most part they are without shame. We in the press have hastened to

accuse them of every kind of malefaction, whether justified or not, and have often been slow to correct the misimpressions we left. Their political opposition, both the Democrats and the Republicans, has been, if possible, even worse.

So it is not exactly surprising that there is such a shortage of inspiring or even reassuring political figures today. It is one of the reasons, I suspect, that the impeachment effort has failed on such deaf ears and failed to generate much beyond an "Oh, leave me alone" response.

Which of these guys, people have been asking themselves, has shown himself over time to have the stature and status to take on this job? Which one has the moral authority that people will respect? Which one can be trusted to act in a scrupulously fair, apolitical manner? They appear to believe they already know the answer.

Newsweek.

An Impeachment Crusade Inspires Contempt for the Law

By Jeffrey Rosen

WASHINGTON — The House Judiciary Committee is on the verge of recommending impeachment by a strictly partisan vote.

It should not matter, the Republican members argue, that the Senate is unlikely to convict the president, or that the people want him to remain in office. The president must be impeached for symbolic reasons.

In legal and constitutional terms, that is nonsense. And an independent counsel investigation that ended in Washington last week shows why.

After a jury rejected all 30 of his charges against Mike Espy, the former agriculture secretary, Donald Smaltz, the independent counsel in the case, said: "The actual indictment of a public official may in fact be as great a deterrent as a conviction of that official."

In addition to its financial and personal costs, a purely symbolic prosecution like Mr. Smaltz's subverts respect for the rule of law. It forces Americans to confront the spectacle

of a self-aggrandizing prosecutor using the criminal code in a way that looks partisan, rather than being guided by his fellow citizens' collective judgment about what kinds of transgressions deserve to be punished.

A basic requirement of the rule of law is that prosecutors must be impartial. They cannot decide to pursue cases based on sympathy or dislike for one party or another. In deciding how to spend limited resources, no ordinary prosecutor would bring an indictment without being sensitive to whether a jury, and the community at large, thinks the crime serious enough to merit punishment.

The independent counsel law removes this crucial democratic influence on prosecutorial discretion. By creating prosecutors with unlimited resources, whose reputations depend on bringing down their targets, the law encourages them to dig for evidence of hyper-technical

transgressions in the hope that something may stick.

Impeachments are inevitably political decisions, but they should be political in the broad sense. To be accepted as legitimate, articles of impeachment must have the support of a bipartisan majority in Congress and the country. By ignoring the fundamentally democratic nature of the process, House Republicans risk dividing the law and the country to a way whose costs are hard to measure.

All the parties concerned in this drama have stretched the law to its breaking point. In the process, they have managed to promote popular contempt for it. To impeach the president to the face of overwhelming popular opposition would subvert respect for the rule of law far more than any crime of which the president has been accused.

The writer is an associate professor of law at George Washington University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Beijing: In Fact, Not Much Progress on Human Rights

By Fred Hiatt

WASHINGTON — Xu Wenli, who was arrested last week, knows what awaits him in the Chinese gulag. This isn't his first time.

Mr. Xu, now 55, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for advocating democracy back in 1979. He spent his first three years in solitary confinement, in a cell of about six square meters. When he managed, in 1984, to smuggle out an account of his trial and interrogations, his living space was cut in half and he was returned to solitary confinement.

When in 1989 he was permitted, for the first time in three years, to see his wife, he could hardly speak; he spent most of the half-hour weeping uncontrollably. A prison official said solitude was "beneficial to Xu's individual reform."

He did not rush to the ramparts when he was released in 1993. He spent time with his wife and daughter, who had been 8 when he went into prison. He read and traveled through China to catch up on all he had missed. He was, and is, known as a moderate in China's pro-democracy movement, level-headed, rational, no firebrand.

So as he moved back into the leadership of the movement this year, he understood the risks, and so did his family. "I find him great as a person," his daughter Xu Jin, now 26, told me last week. "I wish I could know him better as a dad."

Mr. Xu kept a packed suitcase near his door. He was followed, spied upon, harassed and, many times, detained and released. His detention last week seems different. His friends and family fear the worst, for he has been accused

of treason. They do not know where he is being held. His crime: once again advocating democracy in China.

His arrest is one of many in recent days. Democracy advocates and Tibetan priests are being rounded up. Unauthorized churches are being shut down. The regime has promulgated a new repressive law regulating all organizations outside the Communist Party. This will permit China's regime to squelch freedom of association while still claiming to follow the "rule of law."

Only a few months ago, President Bill Clinton spoke of the "real progress" that China had made in human rights. It had released several dissidents, he said, allowed a delegation of U.S. religious leaders to visit, promised to sign an international treaty on human rights.

During Mr. Clinton's triumphal tour through China in June and July, this "progress" was cited as evidence that his policy was working — that "through engagement you can get a lot of serious things done and promote America's values and maybe even advance the process of change in China," as his national security adviser, Sandy Berger, said. Now, with China simultaneously signing and violating the human rights treaty, you have to wonder about the direction of change.

Mr. Clinton is hardly the first American to want to believe in the benevolence of China's regime. Just last week the novelist John Updike reported in The New Yorker on his recent trip to China. His conclusion: "The Chinese seemed happy."

The captain of Mr. Updike's tourist boat on the Yangtze seemed happy. The author's tour guide seemed happy. President Jiang Zemin, announcing what Mr. Updike called a "new and broadened human rights policy," seemed happy.

The novelist was impressed that his tour guides "touched boldly upon the mistakes of the past," even though "amiable" party cadres were listening. He detected no KGB-style intrusiveness, "no hint of suppressed divulgence from our young Chinese guides."

Mr. Updike does not present himself as an expert on China. Maybe he was not aware that many of the scenic Yangtze riverbanks are about to be flooded into oblivion, when China completes a gargantuan dam that is forcing the relocation of a million people.

Maybe he was not aware of the three Chinese men who received sentences of 16 years to life for splashing paint on the giant Mao portrait he describes at Beijing's center.

Maybe he did not know that Mr. Jiang's "broadened human rights policy" was in fact a prescription for more repression — based on the notion, as the organization Human Rights in China recently noted, that "depriving citizens of their fundamental rights is perfectly acceptable, provided there is a written rule permitting it."

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But something else seems to be at work here, and for Mr. Clinton as well. After all these Cold War decades, we outsiders are not accustomed to seeing free market enterprise inside a one-party dictatorship. You might ar-

gue that we have not seen such a thing since Nazi Germany.

China is unquestionably bustling. Indeed, for Mr. Updike "the least agreeable aspect of present-day China is the rampant entrepreneurship that lines the path to every notable sight." The country does not resemble the Soviet Union. It does not resemble the China of 20 years ago, where everyone dressed alike and worked for the state. Today, millions of Chinese are far freer to choose their place of residence, their jobs, their clothes and lifestyles.

Mr. Clinton argues that in the long run China's enterprise cannot coexist with China's repression, and he may be right. The day after Mr. Xu's arrest, nearly 200 dissidents across China issued a statement of protest — an act reflecting remarkable coordination as well as courage.

But it is one thing to assert that repression must ease, another to assume that it is easing already. In recent years China has not made much progress on human rights. To pretend otherwise is to diminish Xu Wenli, who is once again facing the "beneficial" effects of solitude.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Colonial Rivals

LONDON — The "Times," on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, says: "We regard with the heartiest feelings of sympathy and without a tinge of jealousy the development of the spirit of civilization and colonizing imperialism in the United States, but it must not be supposed we are prepared to approve the adoption of an exclusive policy in regions with regard to the destinies of which we might have claimed a voice."

1923: Mexican Revolt

WASHINGTON — "The country will be pacified and the revolt put down with an iron hand." Such was the statement of President Obregon. According to reports received here of a revolt which broke out yesterday (Dec. 6), General Sanchez and Señor de La Huerta, former Minister of

Finance, opened the revolt, which was extended to many states. The administration takes a serious view of the situation, but has no great fear that it will hamper the recognition of Mexico, which will be based on the ratification of trade agreements.

1948: Mystical Italy

BELGRADE — The government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi is using the theater to drug the Italian people with "mysticism," the Yugoslav Writers' Union said. Mr. de Gasperi's Union said: "Mr. de Gasperi's Union said: 'The Yugoslav masters ordered him to make full use of the stage to steep Italy in imaginary and unreal worlds.' In an effort 'to separate the people's masses from the burning problem with which they are now faced,' according to the Yugoslav play in the last two years has dealt with 'the actual problems of reality,' the Yugoslav said."

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OPINION/LETTERS

Pinochet's Rude Awakening

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Here are some sayings of General Augusto Pinochet: "Not a leaf stirs in this country unless I move it" (1981). "We effectively purged the nation of Marxists" (1988). "One day I shall die. He who succeeds me will die. But there shall be no elections" (1975).

Here is one I imagine he is now saying: "Who the hell is Baltasar Garçon?" The answer is simple. He's the law.

The concept must seem weird, almost laughable to General Pinochet, the former Chilean dictator. In October, just coming out of surgery and still groggy, he was arrested in a London hospital on a warrant from the aforementioned Baltasar Garçon, who is a mere magistrate in the country of Spain. Britain put the cuffs on the old dictator.

Almost instantly, the haughty and vain senator for life (his title at his insistence) was transformed into yet another tin-pot Latin American dictator reduced in his dotage (83) to a confused and bewildered prisoner. His presumed diplomatic immunity was stripped from him as widows, orphans and editorialists demanded an accounting. Among other horrors, precisely 2,095 persons were murdered by the Pinochet regime; the Chilean government says. From 1973 to 1990, he ran Chile in about the same way Al Capone ran Chicago.

You can almost envision General Pinochet gazing out the window, wondering what in the world has happened. This was Britain, his favorite foreign country. Baroness Thatcher's very own England. She, of course, was still in his corner, asserting that the government General Pinochet overthrew had done some bad things and, what's more, General Pinochet had stood with Britain in its darkest hour of 1982: the war for the liberation of the Falklands from Argentina. Compared to that, how could anyone even mention the precisely 1,102 people who, under General Pinochet, the Chilean government says simply disappeared?

As you can see, the Pinochet episode has an element of farce.

Something about it prompts people to say the nastiest things. The Wall Street Journal commented that, yeah, some eggs had to be broken to knock the Pinochet monster, but what a dish! It turned out to be "Glen" Pinochet went out to free trade, privatize industry and repair the damage of Castro-style government — producing an economy that inspired reform elsewhere on the continent and throughout the developing world in general. Be still my heart.

In that same editorial, the Journal did raise a legitimate concern: Are we going to allow any magistrate anywhere to issue warrants for anyone they wish? After all, why did the Spanish magistrate go after General Pinochet when, at that very moment, Fidel Castro (no angel, he) was visiting Spain? In fact, the reach of such magistrates is what has given the Clinton administration pause. Could some judge somewhere yank Robert McNamara off a plane and hold him accountable for U.S. policy in Vietnam?

These are real concerns. And, as Kenneth Starr has proved, any law can be abused. What

matters above all, though, is the law itself and that, in this case, for the first time it is being imposed.

Chile officially protests, asserting General Pinochet's immunity. But he extracted it as his price for surrendering power. What the Chilean government was compelled to do, the rest of the world need not necessarily respect.

Baltasar Garçon has set off a wonderful process — a pioneering effort to apply international law to tyrants.

He pulled a thread and much is unraveling. Among other things, the United States has decided to declassify secret documents relating to the killings and torture of the Pinochet period, and the Clinton administration is hinting that Chile establish a South Africa-style truth commission. Maybe General Pinochet cannot be brought to justice, but at least his repellent methods can be exposed.

The irony is that under Spanish law General Pinochet is too old to be jailed as he is over 75. But no one is ever too old to be held accountable for murder and torture, to set an example to other despots that, if we can, we will sic the law on them.

This business with General Pinochet is complicated, legally tangled — and it is gummed with politics both old and new, domestic and international. But General



140 Years After the Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Pinochet authorized or permitted the murder and torture of people who were innocent of any crime. He did so because he thought he was the law. Now, he is finding out he is not. Baltasar Garçon is.

The Washington Post.

Could Pearl Harbor Have Been Averted?

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Just over 57 years ago, at 7:55 A.M. on Dec. 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on American forces at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, thrusting the United States into the crucible of World War II. Tucked away in a footnote to his memoirs, "Pacific Encounters," Marshall Green, one-time U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for the Far East, wrote that Joseph Grew, the American envoy in Japan when the Pacific War broke out, believed to the day he died in 1965 that war could have been avoided without sacrificing any U.S. or Allied principles or interests.

Mr. Green began his diplomatic career as private secretary to Mr. Grew. It was, he wrote, a golden opportunity to observe at first hand how one of America's greatest diplomats performed under fire, including his frequent warnings to Washington not to press too far with embargoes unless it was prepared militarily to live with the consequences.

Mr. Green was followed as Mr. Grew's private secretary by Bob Fearey. In the December 1991 issue of the Foreign Service Journal, Mr. Fearey wrote an account of Mr. Grew's support for Prime Minister Prince Konoye's "ferocious desire for peace, backed by the Emperor, for a face-to-face meeting with President Roosevelt to achieve a settlement of all outstanding issues and reverse the trend toward war."

To protest Japan's activities in China and incursion into Indochina, Washington had put an embargo on the export of aviation fuel and iron ore to Japan, and had frozen all Japanese assets in the United States. As these sanctions began to bite, Prince Konoye on Aug. 28, 1941, proposed a meeting with Roosevelt in Hawaii to "solve the unsolvable."

Roosevelt countered with the proposal that the two should meet aboard a battleship off Alaska. Prince Konoye accepted and had a ship standing by secretly at Yokohama to convey his delegation to Alaska. The Japanese army leaders, backed by an inflammatory anti-American propaganda campaign, were now strongly in favor of war against the United States. Prince Konoye knew that time was rapidly running out.

Against this background, Emperor Hirohito presided over a conference on Sept. 6, attended among others by General Hideki Tojo, the war minister. The meeting decided that if diplomatic ef-

forts had failed by early October, Japan would determine on war with the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

Mr. Grew's repeated warnings to Washington of the dangers in putting too much pressure on Japan were received skeptically in the State Department. It did not share his confidence in the outcome of a meeting between Prince Konoye and Roosevelt, and discounted the view that desperation would push Japan into war. The department's insistence on agreement before the meeting on the

DEC. 7, 1941

battleship, and out at the meeting itself, finally scuppered the plan.

By mid-October, the United States had neither agreed to nor rejected Prince Konoye's view that all decisions should be made at the meeting. Prince Konoye resigned, and on Oct. 17, Tojo became prime minister and war minister. Less than two months later, the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

Could the war, as Mr. Grew believed, have been averted by the Alaskan meeting? Mr. Grew's optimism was based partly on a long and deeply secret talk with Prince Konoye on the night of Sept. 6, after the conference with the emperor. It was also based on his assumption that since the Alaskan meeting carried the imperial imprimatur, the army component of the Japanese delegation would accept any concessions he made.

Whether Prince Konoye would have been able to make real concessions is another matter. Tojo was agreeable to the meeting only if the Japanese side made clear to the United States that if it failed to understand and accept Tokyo's aspirations it would mean war.

If Mr. Grew had been proved right, however, what then? Might we have been spared the horrors of the Pacific war? And what of the war with Germany?

Hitler invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. In weeks, the Nazi blitzkrieg had smashed its way deep toward Moscow. The Soviets appeared all but defeated and dreaded the possibility of a Japanese attack in the east.

Within two months of signing a neutrality pact with Japan, Stalin knew that Tokyo was contemplating an attack on Siberia. Forty Soviet divisions, all of them desperately needed in the defense of the

western sector, were tied up in the east and could not be moved while the Japanese threat remained.

At this critical moment, a Soviet spy ring in Tokyo headed by Richard Sorge, a special correspondent for a German newspaper, came to the rescue. Mr. Sorge was on terms of complete trust with the German ambassador, while Ozaki Hotsuni, his principal Japanese collaborator, was a member of Prince Konoye's brain trust. From these sources, the two spies drew out highly classified intelligence, which they sent to Moscow.

From Mr. Sorge, Stalin got advance warning of the planned German attack on the Soviet Union. In May 1941, Mr. Sorge reported that between 170 and 190 German divisions would be concentrated for the attack, which he predicted would begin on June 20, an estimate that erred by two days.

The German Embassy in Tokyo at this time was doing its best to persuade Japan to enter the war against the Soviet Union. By the end of August 1941, however, Mr. Sorge was able to report the encouraging news that the embassy had lost all hope of Japan joining the war against Russia in 1941.

On Oct. 15, with the German army near Moscow, he transmitted the intelligence Stalin most wanted to hear: Tokyo had decided to embark on a major military campaign to the south, capturing Singapore and attacking the United States. Plans to attack to the north had been abandoned.

Japan no longer posed a serious threat to the Soviet Union. Reinforcements could now safely be rushed across the trans-Siberian railroad for the defense of Moscow. By Nov. 17, they had arrived in Moscow. Less than a month later, Pearl Harbor was bombed. The threat to Moscow was over so acute again.

Even if Mr. Grew was correct in his assumption that the Pacific War could have been averted, it is difficult to believe that the likely alternative — a combined German-Japanese attack on the Soviet Union — would not have led inevitably to a war involving the United States, probably in circumstances that would have been far less favorable to the Allies.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian and British newspapers, was the chief Reuters correspondent in Tokyo from 1945 to 1949. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Universal Rights

Allow me, please, to correct some statements made by Stephen S. Rosenfeld ("Pete the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," Dec. 5-6).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was not written by UNESCO, but by the United Nations itself. The commission in charge of the work was presided over by Eleanor Roosevelt.

René Cassin was not the author of the famous Article 1 of the Universal Declaration: "All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights." This article was taken, word for word, from Article 1 of the Declaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen,

which was adopted in Paris in 1789 by the assembly during the French Revolution.

It is therefore more accurate to say that the assertion of Article 1 appeared revolutionary in 1789 and not in 1948, when public opinion was generally prepared to accept it.

GEORGES N. SKAFF.

U.S. Firms and Nazis

In response to "U.S. Automakers Fight Claims of Aiding Nazis" (Dec. 3):

Maybe it can now be explained why a certain number of American plants, including General Motors and Ford in Germany, were never targeted [during World War II] and

were never bombed and destroyed. Many people have waited for an explanation.

PETER MANASSE.

Monaco.

You mention only two companies, and I would suggest that you search also the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation and Standard Oil. You might also note that many hotels and restaurants in New York refused Jewish people as well as blacks. These practices were unknown in most of Europe and, specifically, in Switzerland, which seems to be the whipping boy for your media.

GERARD LEROUX.

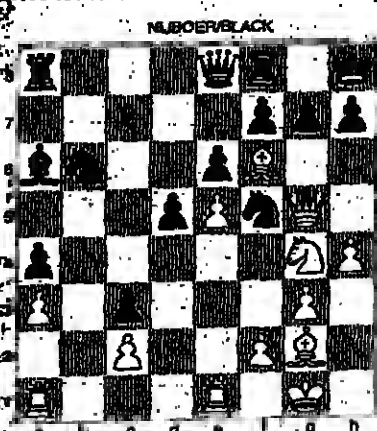
Geneva.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

OF the many legacies that Bobby Fischer bequeathed to chess, his treatment of the King's Indian Attack is coming in for a revival lately.

At first, the 13-year-old's choice of the opening was probably pragmatic: It was a formation that could be adapted to combat a wide range of defenses, so that he escaped the necessity for encyclopedic study. But he soon realized that it dovetailed beautifully with his bent for startling, imaginative combinations and made it a permanent part of his strategic storehouse.



Position after 22...Kb8

How this formation works can be seen in a contemporary game, from the fifth round of the World Chess Olympiad in Elista, Kalmykia. The Lexington, Kentucky, grandmaster Gregory Kaidanov brought down the Dutch grandmaster Friso Nijboer in the Fischer tradition.

After 3 d3 and 4 g3, Kaidanov converted a Sicilian Defense into a King's Indian Attack, which Bobby Fischer used with devastating effect in the 1960's. Nijboer's reply, 4...d5, is considered dubious, though with 4...Ngf5 Bg2 g6 6 O-O Bg7 7 c3 d5 8 Qe2 b6 9 e5 h6 10 h4 Bb7 11 Re1 Qe7 12 Na3 a6 13 Bf4 Nf5 14 Ra1 Qe7, Joel Lautier (as Black) got a tenable game against Nijboer in the Netherlands earlier this year. It is not evident why Nijboer didn't copy Lautier's successful method of development.

After 8 Re1, Nijboer should have gone ahead with his queenside mobilization, postponing 8...O-O until he was far advanced with a queenside attack.

With 9 e5 Kaidanov seized a superiority in kingside space that portended a mating attack. Nijboer's attack could not be stopped in the long run, but with 13 a3, Kaidanov created the formation that would take the longest for Black to penetrate. After 13...Ba6, he was not lured into taking a pawn with 14 ab? cb 15 Ra4 because 15...Nc5 16 Ra1 b3! would lead to the breakup of the white queenside pawn structure and a strong initiative for Black.

After 16...bc, Nijboer was all set up

for a victorious occupation of the b file with his rooks, but Kaidanov was all set up to nail the king.

With 19...Qe8, Nijboer was ready to construct a fortress with 20...f5!, but Kaidanov struck first with the nice bishop sacrifice, 20 Bf6! The first point was that taking it with 20...g21 Ng4 Nd7 22 e5 Kb8 is struck by 23 Bd5! cd 24 Re8 Ra8 25 Qd5 Ncb8 26 Rb1; the material is even, but the black position is disorganized and indefensible.

With 21 Ng4, Kaidanov was threatening 22 Nh6! Kb8 32 Bg7! Kg7 33 Qg5 Kb8 34 Qf6mate.

After 21...Nf5 22 Qe5 Kb8, Kaidanov cut through the kingside anyway with 23 Bg7! Ng7 24 Nf6 Qd8 25 Qh6 Qf6 26 Qf6, winning the queen. Nijboer played on until 31 e7 before giving up his hopeless situation.

KING'S INDIAN ATTACK

White	Black	White	Black
Kaidanov	Nijboer	Kaidanov	Nijboer
1 e4	c5	16 b3	Nb6
2 d4	c6	17 Ng5	Bg5
3 d3	Nc6	18 Qd5	Qc8
4 g3	g6	19 Bf6	Nd4
5 Nb2	Nf6	20 Bf6	Nf5
6 Bg2	Bc7	21 Ng4	Kb8
7 O-O	0-0	22 Qe5	Qd8
8 Re1	Qd7	23 Bg7	Ng7
9 e5	Nd7	24 Nf6	Qd8
10 Nf3	a5	25 Qh6	Qf6
11 b4	a4	26 Qf6	Qd8
12 Bf4	Ba6	27 Bg7	Nd7
13 a3	Bb8	28 Qd4	Bc4
14 Nh2	c4	29 Bb1	Bc3
15 B4	c3	30 Rb1	B5
		31 e7	Resigns

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

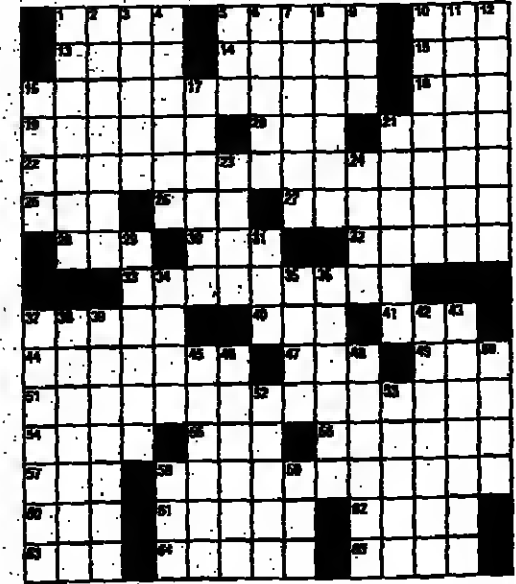
- Polish border river
- Leaky girl
- It's uplifting
- Comic's missiles
- Strangle
- Stimpy's TV pal
- Character created by S.D. Cross
- 1978 F.D.R. measure
- Spiral-horned sheep
- Ready
- Tiny stream
- Employers of S.D. Cross

DOWN

- Greek H
- Army tops
- Frozen desserts
- German spa
- Cleopatra or Smith
- West Pointer
- 1961 film featuring S.D. Cross
- Fun of "Mars/Side"
- Ennio Ennio's org.
- Comic DeLafite
- Polish of opera
- Under the weather
- Cavaler

Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 7

BOLD TRAP KWAIR
OHIO HERA HANOT
SOME RUIN ANODE
CHARLES DICKENS
OSS AID
ATTACH BAAR ORAL
PAIDMOTIMICKERS
LOIS DUMS IRIATE
WEB REDE EVADDER
BOO CLU
SPRINGCICKERS
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Visions
of Europe

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Will Europeans accept an ever more integrated Europe? Or will nationalism prevail? What kind of future for Europe is being shaped by the cultural, social, political and economic forces emerging today? How will European governments and businesses, and people in their everyday lives, manage the changes?

To answer these questions and more, Time Warner is launching, for the entire month of December, its first ever integrated, cross-media pan-European editorial programme Visions of Europe. It will include an entire special issue of TIME Magazine, our December 10th. An extensive feature in FORTUNE

Magazine in its December, year-end issue. Dedicated programming for one week 7-12th December on CNN International. And a visionary website by Time Inc. New Media: www.visionsofeurope.com. Join us this December to see, read, hear and download a forward-looking vision on the future of Europe.

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A Power Broker's Return Casts a Chill Across Hollywood

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — He's back, and not too many people here are happy about it. After leaving the talent agency business three years ago for a troubled odyssey as a top executive in Walt Disney Co. and then as a Broadway theatrical mogul, Michael Ovitz has returned to the job he knows so well: overseeing the careers of movie stars.

Mr. Ovitz's return to Hollywood is expected to be announced in the next few weeks with the start of a new company, Artists Management Group, that will seek to manage movie stars, directors and writers. Mr. Ovitz has said privately that the company, which has already lured several young managers and agents from other companies, is part of an overall plan involving sports franchises, enter-

tainment, the Internet and the computer business. But across Hollywood — where memories of Mr. Ovitz's sometimes abrasive tactics as chairman of Creative Artists Agency are recalled with an undercurrent of nervousness and hostility among even agents at his former company — the return of one of Hollywood's top power brokers has been greeted with an unmistakable chill. "He is dominating a little, and he's using the clients and clout of these young managers to get back into the mainstream," said Tom Ross, the former top music agent at Creative Artists who worked for Mr. Ovitz for years. "Why is he coming back? He wants to be Michael Ovitz again," said Bernie Brillstein, a top talent manager who has tangled with Mr. Ovitz over the years. "He wants to reinvent himself."

No one underestimates the shrewdness and inventiveness of Mr. Ovitz, whose severance

package from Disney reached an extraordinary \$100 million. But in returning to the Hollywood fray he may find a somewhat altered landscape.

His new firm represents one bona fide star, Leonardo DiCaprio, and, perhaps, Cameron Diaz, but the young managers and former agents who have joined Mr. Ovitz do not represent the kind of A-list stars that bring in \$15 million or \$20 million a picture.

Few Hollywood moguls have left such a trail of enmity. Some of the biggest names in town — like David Geffen and Jeffrey Katzenberg, two of the owners of DreamWorks SKG, as well as Ron Meyer, who runs Universal Studios for Seagram Co. — barely speak to Mr. Ovitz. Michael Eisner, the Disney chairman, who dismissed Mr. Ovitz as his No. 2, has frosty relations with him. And the



Michael Ovitz, right, is expecting his new talent company, Artists Management Group, to represent the actors Leonardo DiCaprio and Cameron Diaz, for starters.



William McDonough, right, the president of the New York Fed, telling Congress about the rescue of the fund as Alan Greenspan, left, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, looked on.

See OVITZ, Page 18

British Aerospace Says Merger Is Near

Announcement Fuels Talk That Partner Is DaimlerChrysler Aerospace

By Tom Buckle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares in British Aerospace PLC surged Monday after the company said it was in "relatively advanced" merger talks, raising speculation that the company was near completion of a deal with DaimlerChrysler Aerospace AG that would trigger a new wave of consolidation in Europe's aerospace and defense industry.

A merger would create Europe's biggest aerospace company, with sales of fighter and commercial aircraft and defense electronics of more than \$21 billion a year, ranking it behind only Boeing Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp. of the United States. A deal also would give British Aerospace and Dasa, the German aerospace unit, a known, a powerful say in continuing efforts to forge a single pan-European aerospace concern.

BAC's announcement followed recent indications that potential political obstacles to a merger had faded after months of discussions between the two companies.

Ten days ago, the new German government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder indicated it would support a merger. And last week, the French government signaled its acceptance that the British and German companies were likely to merge rather than pursue a

three-way deal involving state-owned Aerospaciale. The announcement by British Aerospace also followed a flurry of speculation in the German and British press over the weekend that a merger was imminent.

A merger appears "highly likely" over the next four weeks or so, said Andrew Clifton, an aerospace analyst at Merrill Lynch International here.

Nick Cunningham, an analyst at Salomon Smith Barney, said, "My gut feeling is that it's very close."

After the announcement, British Aerospace shares closed at 515 pence (\$8.57), a gain of 3.4 percent. They were trading as high as 578 during the day.

The development followed an apparent setback at the end of last week in efforts to transform Airbus Industrie, the commercial aircraft consortium, into a single corporate entity.

At a meeting of the four Airbus partners, Aerospaciale, which has a 37.9 percent stake in the consortium, demanded to control 50 percent of the new company. It argued that a merger between British Aerospace and Dasa would put Aerospaciale at a disadvantage in the restructuring talks because the British and German companies together would have a 57.9 stake in Airbus. Constructions Aeronautiques SA of Spain is the fourth Airbus partner.

The king may hold up talks at Airbus, but it will have no effect on merger

discussions between British Aerospace and Dasa, spokesmen for the two companies said Monday.

"We don't make a link between Airbus Industrie and a European defense company," a Dasa spokesman said. A two-way merger would bring the two companies "closer to our common goal" of forging a unified, pan-European defense aerospace company, he added.

Both companies refused to go beyond the brief announcement of British Aerospace, however, declining to comment on the likelihood or timing of a merger.

The two companies are the leading contractors on the four-nation Eurofighter program, which would allow them to achieve major cost savings by agreeing to do final assembly in one rather than both countries.

The long-delayed fighter could be in production for the next 20 years, following an agreement by Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain to order 148 planes for \$8.3 billion in September. The countries eventually expect to order a total of 620 aircraft, and the partners hope to win export orders in competition with Lockheed Martin Corp.'s F-16 and Boeing Co.'s F-18.

Mr. Clifton of Merrill Lynch said the two companies could save \$250 million a year on costs by consolidating work on the Eurofighter, defense electronics and Airbus.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Lafontaine's Dangerous Self-Esteem

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Political power does wonders for self-esteem. Two years ago, Oskar Lafontaine came to Washington as an apparently fading star. Germany's opposition Social Democrats, his anxious body language radiating insecurity.

Last week he was back exuding confidence as his country's new economic and financial supremo, arguably one of the most powerful men in Europe. His transformation, however, is not necessarily good news for everyone else.

In his few weeks in office, he has alienated German business with ill-conceived plans to increase corporate tax burdens and raised questions over who really runs the country, he or the weak-looking Chancellor Gerhard Schröder.

By energetically pursuing old-fashioned socialist economic remedies, Mr. Lafontaine has undercut Mr. Schröder's pre-election pledge to forge a pro-business "new center" in German politics, based loosely on the "New Labour" policies of the British prime minister, Tony Blair.

As if to drive home the point, Mr. Lafontaine has upset Mr. Blair's government with calls for tax standardization throughout the European Union, to raise taxes in Britain and other countries closer to high German levels, and by challenging Britain's unques-

tioned right under EU procedures to veto his proposals.

More generally, Mr. Lafontaine has aroused fears both in Europe and in the United States that the old unreconstructed European left is back in charge — aided and abetted, in Germany at least, by dangerously woolly-minded environmentalists.

The question all this raises is whether Germany's European and American partners are right to be afraid — or will Mr. Lafontaine's bark turn out to be worse than his bite?

Recently, Mr. Lafontaine has somewhat muted his bark. He has complained, too often to be totally convincing, that his pronouncements have been twisted to exaggerate his more extreme views and eliminate the balancing elements.

In Washington, he went out of his way to sound reasonable. He played down his proposal for target zones for international exchange rates, especially for the dollar and euro, and said he was not proposing much more than an extension of the kind of stabilization achieved between the Deutsche mark and dollar since the mid-1980s.

He insisted that, appearances to the contrary, he supports the independence of the new European Central Bank, which will set interest rates in the 11 countries introducing the euro from Jan. 1. And he promised there was no risk that Germany would breach the Euro-

pean Union's stability pact by running a budget deficit higher than 3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Above all, he said that his proposals to bolster demand through monetary, wage and possibly fiscal measures were only part of a policy mix that would also include supply-side structural reforms, for example by improving Germany's social security system.

It may be that Mr. Lafontaine is toning down his bark because he is discovering that his bite is not going to be as sharp as he thought — just as the French Socialists did after unexpectedly taking power last year.

As Mark Howdle of Salomon Smith Barney in London pointed out, European developments over the past 20 years, including the EU single market, free capital flows, the stability pact and economic and monetary union, have progressively limited the scope for governments to adopt leftist policies.

It seems, however, that Mr. Lafontaine's aim is to circumvent that hurdle by establishing his policies at a European level, now that 11 of the 15 EU governments are broadly of the center-left.

The odds are he will fail. His policies will certainly not solve Germany's or Europe's unemployment problems. But Europe looked safer before Mr. Lafontaine recaptured his self-esteem.

E-mail address: Thinkahead@washpost.com



LTCM: What Has Wall Street Learned?

Fund's Near-Collapse Tests Basic Assumptions of Investment World

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Today, with stock markets strooger and bond markets quietly going about their workaday business, it hardly seems possible that less than three months ago some of Wall Street's smartest and most powerful people thought the problems of one giant hedge fund, Long-Term Capital Management LP of Greenwich, Connecticut, might push the world's markets to the brink of disaster.

The 14 Wall Street banks and brokerage houses that pumped in \$3.6 billion and took 90 percent ownership of the fund when it was only hours away from collapse may now see windfall profits on what seemed like a desperate roll of the dice, a daring bailout encouraged by nervous regulators at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The fund's recovery does not itself resolve the argument over whether the Fed should have brokered the arrangements that rescued Long-Term Capital from bankruptcy on Sept. 23. Supporters say the Fed saved the day and laid the groundwork for the current rebound, while critics say the

rebound proves that markets do just fine without such heavy-handed interference.

But the larger lessons of Long-Term Capital's crisis may not be as fleeting as the recent dip in the Dow. The fund was once so impressive that it garnered billions of dollars from some of the biggest names in finance. When it almost collapsed, it tested some fundamental assumptions of the investment world — and found them severely flawed.

• Diversification, the elementary precaution of not putting all of one's eggs in a single basket, failed utterly. The fund had spread its bets among many markets in various countries around the world. But the strategy did not protect it from the chain reaction that hit global markets in August. Indeed, the complexity and diversity of its holdings made the last-minute rescue effort complicated and difficult.

In the aftermath, professional investors have been left wondering whether a diverse portfolio offers any protection from future financial storms.

• The markets for financial derivatives and many other new kinds of investments, which have been hailed as ways

See LTCM, Page 18

European Firm Picks Up IBM's Torch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Olympic organizers appointed the little-known European computer group Sema on Monday to replace IBM as the Olympics' chief technology sponsor, starting in 2001.

International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer company, said in August that it would end its 38-year partnership with the International Olympic Committee after the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney.

The IOC described the eight-year deal with Sema, a French-English company, as the biggest sports-related information technology contract ever awarded.

While figures were not disclosed, the deal was believed to be worth about \$220 million overall.

Sema will head a consortium of three companies in the IOC's new Olympic Information Technology Group. The companies will provide the computer technology and results systems for the summer games of 2004 and 2008 and winter games of 2002 and 2006. The Salt Lake City Winter Olympics in 2002 will be the first Games operating under the new technology arrangement.

Sema is a relatively obscure European computer services and defense technology firm employing 16,500 people. The high-profile tie-in with the Olympics should put the company on the world map, although it is Europe's second-largest computer services company.

Sema was a subcontractor that provided information systems at the 1992 Barcelona Games and has been involved in such other sports events as the 1994 soccer World Cup, the 1996 European Soccer Championship and the 1998 Commonwealth Games.

"It's not a very well-known brand name, but they come to the table with a tre-

mendous amount of knowledge and understanding," said Michael Payne, the IOC marketing director. "The IOC's primary decision was to ensure we had the best technology solution and to create a risk-free scenario as possible."

The other parts of the Olympics technology team are a hardware supplier and a timing company. "We expect

the other two elements to fall into place in the next couple of months," Mr. Payne said.

IBM was roundly criticized for glitches in its computer results system at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

United Kingdom and French operations account for 60 percent of Sema's revenue. Only 4 percent of its sales are in the U.S. market, a situation

the company is trying to change by buying an information technology services company for up to \$1 billion in the United States next year.

"Our ability to web together different computer systems rather than push a proprietary system as did IBM is what worked to our advantage," said Tudu Maini, a Sema vice president.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	US\$	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	SwF	Scd	DKr	Other
Australia	1.085	0.632	1.937	0.604	0.718	0.344	0.371	0.209	0.8
Canada	0.715	0.437	1.386	0.421	0.502	0.236	0.257	0.146	0.6
France	1.666	1.000	1.000	0.666	0.793	0.376	0.406	0.226	0.8
Germany	0.632	1.000	1.000	0.632	0.764	0.354	0.384	0.216	0.6
Italy	1.937	1.386	1.000	1.937	2.336	1.104	1.184	0.664	1.0
Japan	0.604	0.421	0.604	1.000	1.200	0.560	0.600	0.336	0.4
UK	0.718	0.793	0.718	1.200	1.000	0.464	0.504	0.284	0.4
Sweden	0.344	0.236	0.344	0.560	0.464	1.000	1.080	0.600	0.6
Switzerland	0.376	0.406	0.376	0.600	0.504	0.920	1.000	0.560	0.4
Denmark	0.226	0.216	0.226	0.336	0.284	0.600	0.560	1.000	0.4
Other	0.800	0.600	0.800	0.400	0.400	0.600	0.400	0.400	1.000

Libor-Libor Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
US\$	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
DM	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
FF	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Yen	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
GBP	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
SwF	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Scd	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
DKr	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Other	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

Key Money Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
US\$	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
DM	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
FF	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Yen	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
GBP	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
SwF	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Scd	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
DKr	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Other	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

CONSOLIDATED SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

(for the period April 1, 1998 to September 30, 1998) in Millions of Yen

Statement of Income	Consolidated Net Sales
Net sales	2,498,277
Cost of sales	1,828,901
Loss before income taxes	250,089
Income taxes	(40,985)
Net income	(23,644)
Per share of common stock	
Net loss - Basic	(¥7.35)
Diluted	(¥7.35)

Balance Sheet	Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity
Current assets	3,928,098
Cash and cash equivalents	487,819
Marketable securities	107,880
Notes and accounts receivable	1,056,888
Trade	250,089
Finance receivables, net	1,060,914
Inventories	254,908
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	42,794
Long-term receivables	317,451
Long-term finance receivables, net	346,050
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies and other investments	1,563,453
Property, plant and equipment	437,917
Other assets	
Total assets	5,935,761
Current liabilities	3,069,345
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	1,208,875
Notes payable, trade and accounts payable, trade	898,490
Other current liabilities	991,980
Long-term liabilities	1,608,182
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	57,025
Shareholders' equity	1,171,229
Common stock	274,918
Additional paid-in capital	285,727
Retained earnings	673,531
Cumulative translation adjustment	-34,416
Minimum pension liability adjustment	-28,529
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,935,761

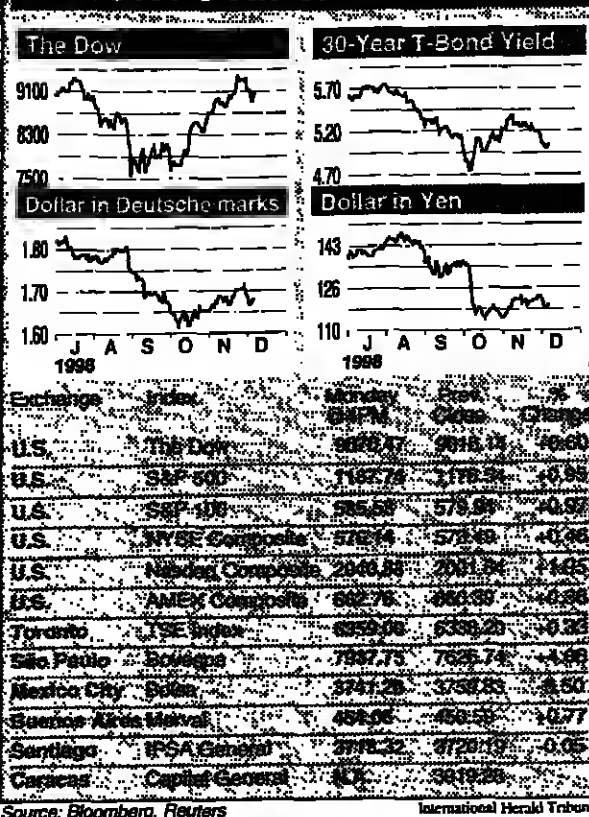
Note: Consolidated Financial Statements are based on generally accepted principles in the U.S.

In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- Oil prices rose on optimism that the president-elect of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, will keep his campaign promise to abide by agreements to cut output and prop up prices. Contracts for January delivery of crude closed 30 cents a barrel higher at \$11.47 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.
- Microsoft Corp. and Barnes & Noble Inc. agreed to a multimillion-dollar marketing agreement that gave the book-seller exclusive rights to the MSN on-line network; both companies will sell Microsoft products and services through their Web sites. Financial terms were not disclosed.
- Liz Claiborne Inc. will close 30 of its 230 stores, cut 400 jobs and take a restructuring charge of \$13 million to \$17 million that will reduce the clothing company's fourth-quarter earnings by as much as one-third.
- Fleming Cos. will get rid of seven of its 41 grocery distribution centers, sell a Florida supermarket chain and take charges totaling \$627 million, most of them in the fourth quarter, as it seeks to increase its profit margin.
- Brazil's budget shortfall widened to 9.6 billion reais (\$8 billion) in September as higher interest rates increased debt payments.

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "A Bug's Life" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$17.4 million. Following are the Top 10 money-makers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.

Rank	Title	Gross
1	A Bug's Life	\$17.4 million
2	Psycho	\$10.5 million
3	Enemy of the State	\$9.5 million
4	The Remains of the Day	\$8.1 million
5	The Waterboy	\$6.6 million
6	Boys in the City	\$5.4 million
7	Heavenly Creatures	\$5.2 million
8	Home Fries	\$5.1 million
9	Die Hard	\$4.8 million
10	101 Dalmatians	\$4.7 million

A State Quits Suit Against Microsoft

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — South Carolina will withdraw from the antitrust suit against Microsoft Corp. because the recent purchase of Netscape Communications Corp. by America Online Inc. shows the software market is competitive, the state attorney general, Charlie Condon, said Monday.

The high-profile defection from the group of 20 states that sued Microsoft marks a victory for the software maker, which argues that the deal announced last month makes antitrust action against it unwarranted.

"I can no longer justify our continued involvement or the expenditure of state resources on a trial that has been made moot by the actions of the competitive marketplace," Mr. Condon said.

Mr. Condon, a Republican, criticized the way the Justice Department has handled the case brought by the federal government and the states.

"It has become clear that the government's case has been about Internet competitors, not about consumers," Mr. Condon said. "The government's witnesses are either Microsoft's competitors or paid government experts."

The case initially centered on government allegations that Microsoft unfairly used its market power to force computer makers to accept its Internet browsing software bundled with its Windows 95 operating system. The government and the states contend the move damaged the competitive ability of Netscape, which has the rival Navigator browser.

Netscape and AOL agreed late last month to merge and as well form an alliance with Sun Microsystems Inc., a Microsoft rival whose Java programming language is designed to allow computer programs work with different operating systems.

Separately, Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft, accused the government of trying to destroy his company by going forward with its antitrust case.

"When you look at the AOL-Netscape deal, it's hard to believe that the government can still press their case with a straight face," Mr. Gates said. "Three of the biggest competitors are banding together and yet the government is still trying to stomp us down."

Microsoft stock rose \$6.1875 to close at a record \$133.5625.

Car-Seat Maker Lear Plans to Trim 2,800 Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — Lear Corp., the world's biggest maker of car seats, said Monday it would cut about 2,800 jobs, or 4 percent of its workforce, as it closed 18 plants in a previously announced plan to reduce costs.

A company spokeswoman, Karen Stewart, would not say which plants would be affected. She said those details would be given directly to employees.

About 1,100 of the jobs will be

eliminated in North America and the rest in Europe, the company said; two of the plants to be closed are in North America, 15 are in Europe, and one is in South America.

Lear will take a pretax charge of about \$133 million in the fourth quarter, which is expected to result in a loss for the quarter, analysts said. About \$85 million of the charge will be in cash. The charge is greater than Lear's initial estimate of about \$125 million.

Lear has been on a buying spree

for the past few years, adding more than 200 plants. This year, it bought the car-seat business of General Motors Corp.'s Delphi parts division and parts companies in Italy and Britain. It also announced plans to expand production in Portugal and Russia.

Analysts said that after those acquisitions the company had not been able to meet its price targets, especially in Europe.

"In the helter-skelter acquisition activity the company has been

involved in, some excess costs piled up," said John Casassa, an analyst with Schroeder & Co. "They're using this opportunity to reduce costs."

The reorganization, expected to be completed by 2000, aims to reduce operating costs by more than \$40 million annually.

Lear's shares rose \$1.4375 to close at \$38.8125. The shares have fallen about one-third from their highs reached this year.

(Bloomberg/AP)

Technology Issues Push Nasdaq to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Share prices rose Monday, with the Nasdaq composite index setting a record high on expectations for technology stocks to have the fastest earnings growth in coming months.

The Nasdaq finished 37.72 points higher at a record 2,040.88. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 54.33 points higher at 9,070.47, and the Standard & Poor's 500 index rose

11.20 to 1,187.74. Gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by 84-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

U.S. STOCKS

"You're seeing a return to leadership among large technology firms," said Eric Wiegand, a money manager at First Union Corp. Compaq Computer was the most

actively traded stock, rising 3 to 41 1/16. Dell Computer rose 1 1/4 to 67 1/2.

"There is good consumer demand out there, and there isn't a lot of inventory," Mr. Wiegand said of the personal computer market.

Other technology stocks also gained. Thrustmaster rose 6 1/16 to 114 after the company announced the release of a software product called Talk 'N' Play, which allows as

many as four people to simultaneously play games over the Internet.

EarthWeb rose 19 to 52 after the on-line provider of technical information for Web site designers said it had signed up 45 advertisers since Sept. 1, raising its total to 139.

Transportation stocks were strong, led by FDX, the parent of Federal Express, which rose 5 1/4 to 73. The company's chief executive told Barron's magazine that FedEx could be considered more of an Internet company because it delivered products ordered over the global computer network and was likely to benefit from the boom in electronic commerce.

Airborne Freight, a competitor in the overnight package business, rose 1 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Boeing rose 1 1/16 to 34 1/4 after its 757-300 jet made its debut in Europe. The company said last week it was laying off thousands of workers and scaling back production on its flagship 747 model.

AMR, the parent of American Airlines, rose 1/4 to 22 1/4. Southwest Airlines rose 1/4 to 22 1/4.

Phil Orlando, chief investment officer of Value Line's Asset Management division, said the downturn in transportation stocks was also being helped by the strong U.S. employment report issued Friday.

Airlines and rail stocks have been down on the assumption that we were entering into a recession," he said. The report, which showed surprisingly strong job growth, lent strength to the idea that there would be more people and freight to transport next year.

In the Treasury bond market, the price of the benchmark 30-year issue was flat at 103 7/32, leaving the yield at 5.04 percent. Traders said gains in stocks had sapped demand for fixed-income securities.

(Bloomberg/Reuters/AP)

Deutsche Faces Holocaust Hurdle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The city comptroller, whose sanction threat against Swiss banks helped persuade them to resolve Holocaust claims, said Monday that Deutsche Bank AG's proposed purchase of Bankers Trust Co. should be delayed until similar claims were settled.

"When federal and state governments review this proposed merger, they should consider how Deutsche Bank is dealing with Holocaust-related claims," Alan Hevesi, the city comptroller, said in prepared remarks.

The \$10 billion deal must be approved by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and, because New York is a world financial center, by state banking officials as well. Holocaust survivors and heirs, through their lawyers, asked the Fed last week to delay approving the takeover until an investigation of the German bank's World War II activities was completed.

Ever-Grimmer Expectations About Japan Benefit Dollar

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Monday on expectations that the Japanese recession would deepen.

Economists predict that the Bank of Japan's closely watched quarterly tankan survey, due Monday, will show business confidence to be at a four-and-a-half year low.

"The market is refocusing on the economic blight in Japan," said David Farrow, senior trader at American Express Bank. "There's a general overview that Japan's economy is still hurting."

The dollar rose to 118.75 yen in 4 P.M. trading from 118.75 yen Friday.

Traders also bought dollars after the policy chief of the governing Liberal Democratic Party reiterated his opposition to cutting the 5 percent nominal sales tax.

The Liberal Party, which is entering a coalition with the Liberal Democrats, wants to reduce the tax, raised from 3 percent in April 1997, to help pull the economy out of a seven-year slump.

The dollar was supported against

European currencies after Wim Duisenberg, president of the European Central Bank, said interest rates in the 11 countries adopting the euro should be kept at their current levels for the "foreseeable future."

The dollar rose to 1.6785 Deutsche marks from 1.6758 DM.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

to 5.6333 French francs from 5.6220 francs and to 1.3770 Swiss francs from 1.3675 francs. The pound fell to \$1.6515 from \$1.6635.

But the dollar's advance was held back over concerns related to the ongoing impeachment proceedings against President Bill Clinton. The Judiciary Committee will probably pass out to the House of Representatives at least one article of impeachment by the end of the week.

"For U.S. investors, it's an aside," said Manneen McFarland of MacKay-Shields Financial Corp. "But this is a big question mark for foreign investors. What happens if Clinton is impeached? It really detracts from the dollar's luster."

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones	9070.47	9060.00	9060.00	9070.47	+54.33
S&P 500	1187.74	1180.00	1180.00	1187.74	+11.20
Nasdaq	2040.88	2030.00	2030.00	2040.88	+37.72

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Standard & Poor's	1187.74	1180.00	1180.00	1187.74	+11.20
Nasdaq	2040.88	2030.00	2030.00	2040.88	+37.72
AMEX	443.35	442.00	442.00	443.35	+1.35

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones Bond	104.41	104.30	104.30	104.41	+0.11
20 Bonds	104.41	104.30	104.30	104.41	+0.11
10 Industrials	104.41	104.30	104.30	104.41	+0.11

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Trading Activity	1722	1700	1700	1722	+22
NYSE	1722	1700	1700	1722	+22
Nasdaq	1722	1700	1700	1722	+22

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dec. 7, 1998	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Grains	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Oil	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

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The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
 The Associated Press.

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12/24	12/23	12/22	12/21	12/20	12/19	12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29	11/28	11/27	11/26	11/25	11/24	11/23	11/22	11/21	11/20	11/19	11/18	11/17	11/16	11/15	11/14	11/13	11/12	11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12	10/11	10/10	10/9	10/8	10/7	10/6	10/5	10/4	10/3	10/2	10/1	9/30	9/29	9/28	9/27	9/26	9/25	9/24	9/23	9/22	9/21	9/20	9/19	9/18	9/17	9/16	9/15	9/14	9/13	9/12	9/11	9/10	9/9	9/8	9/7	9/6	9/5	9/4	9/3	9/2	9/1	8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21	8/20	8/19	8/18	8/17	8/16	8/15	8/14	8/13	8/12	8/11	8/10	8/9	8/8	8/7	8/6	8/5	8/4	8/3	8/2	8/1	7/31	7/30	7/29	7/28	7/27	7/26	7/25	7/24	7/23	7/22	7/21	7/20	7/19	7/18	7/17	7/16	7/15	7/14	7/13	7/12	7/11	7/10	7/9	7/8	7/7	7/6	7/5	7/4	7/3	7/2	7/1	6/30	6/29	6/28	6/27	6/26	6/25	6/24	6/23	6/22	6/21	6/20	6/19	6/18	6/17	6/16	6/15	6/14	6/13	6/12	6/11	6/10	6/9	6/8	6/7	6/6	6/5	6/4	6/3	6/2	6/1	5/31	5/30	5/29	5/28	5/27	5/26	5/25	5/24	5/23	5/22	5/21	5/20	5/19	5/18	5/17	5/16	5/15	5/14	5/13	5/12	5/11	5/10	5/9	5/8	5/7	5/6	5/5	5/4	5/3	5/2	5/1	4/30	4/29	4/28	4/27	4/26	4/25	4/24	4/23	4/22	4/21	4/20	4/19	4/18	4/17	4/16	4/15	4/14	4/13	4/12	4/11	4/10	4/9	4/8	4/7	4/6	4/5	4/4	4/3	4/2	4/1	3/31	3/30	3/29	3/28	3/27	3/26	3/25	3/24	3/23	3/22	3/21	3/20	3/19	3/18	3/17	3/16	3/15	3/14	3/13	3/12	3/11	3/10	3/9	3/8	3/7	3/6	3/5	3/4	3/3	3/2	3/1	2/28	2/27	2/26	2/25	2/24	2/23	2/22	2/21	2/20	2/19	2/18	2/17	2/16	2/15	2/14	2/13	2/12	2/11	2/10	2/9	2/8	2/7	2/6	2/5	2/4	2/3	2/2	2/1	1/31	1/30	1/29	1/28	1/27	1/26	1/25	1/24	1/23	1/22	1/21	1/20	1/19	1/18	1/17	1/16	1/15	1/14	1/13	1/12	1/11	1/10	1/9	1/8	1/7	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1/1	12/31	12/30	12/29	12/28	12/27	12/26	12/25	12/24	12/23	12/22	12/21	12/20	12/19	12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29	11/28	11/27	11/26	11/25	11/24	11/23	11/22	11/21	11/20	11/19	11/18	11/17	11/16	11/15	11/14	11/13	11/12	11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12	10/11	10/10	10/9	10/8	10/7	10/6	10/5	10/4	10/3	10/2	10/1	9/30	9/29	9/28	9/27	9/26	9/25	9/24	9/23	9/22	9/21	9/20	9/19	9/18	9/17	9/16	9/15	9/14	9/13	9/12	9/11	9/10	9/9	9/8	9/7	9/6	9/5	9/4	9/3	9/2	9/1	8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21	8/20	8/19	8/18	8/17	8/16	8/15	8/14	8/13	8/12	8/11	8/10	8/9	8/8	8/7	8/6	8/5	8/4	8/3	8/2	8/1	7/31	7/30	7/29	7/28	7/27	7/26	7/25	7/24	7/23	7/22	7/21	7/20	7/19	7/18	7/17	7/16	7/15	7/14	7/13	7/12	7/11	7/10	7/9	7/8	7/7	7/6	7/5	7/4	7/3	7/2	7/1	6/30	6/29	6/28	6/27	6/26	6/25	6/24	6/23	6/22	6/21	6/20	6/19	6/18	6/17	6/16	6/15	6/14	6/13	6/12	6/11	6/10	6/9	6/8	6/7	6/6	6/5	6/4	6/3	6/2	6/1	5/31	5/30	5/29	5/28	5/27	5/26	5/25	5/24	5/23	5/22	5/21	5/20	5/19	5/18	5/17	5/16	5/15	5/14	5/13	5/12	5/11	5/10	5/9	5/8	5/7	5/6	5/5	5/4	5/3	5/2	5/1	4/30	4/29	4/28	4/27	4/26	4/25	4/24	4/23	4/22	4/21	4/20	4/19	4/18	4/17	4/16	4/15	4/14	4/13	4/12	4/11	4/10	4/9	4/8	4/7	4/6	4/5	4/4	4/3	4/2	4/1	3/31	3/30	3/29	3/28	3/27	3/26	3/25	3/24	3/23	3/22	3/21	3/20	3/19	3/18	3/17	3/16	3/15	3/14	3/13	3/12	3/11	3/10	3/9	3/8	3/7	3/6	3/5	3/4	3/3	3/2	3/1	2/28	2/27	2/26	2/25	2/24	2/23	2/22	2/21	2/20	2/19	2/18	2/17	2/16	2/15	2/14	2/13	2/12	2/11	2/10	2/9	2/8	2/7	2/6	2/5	2/4	2/3	2/2	2/1	1/31	1/30	1/29	1/28	1/27	1/26	1/25	1/24	1/23	1/22	1/21	1/20	1/19	1/18	1/17	1/16	1/15	1/14	1/13	1/12	1/11	1/10	1/9	1/8	1/7	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1/1
12/24	12/23	12/22	12/21	12/20	12/19	12/18	12/17	12/16	12/15	12/14	12/13	12/12	12/11	12/10	12/9	12/8	12/7	12/6	12/5	12/4	12/3	12/2	12/1	11/30	11/29	11/28	11/27	11/26	11/25	11/24	11/23	11/22	11/21	11/20	11/19	11/18	11/17	11/16	11/15	11/14	11/13	11/12	11/11	11/10	11/9	11/8	11/7	11/6	11/5	11/4	11/3	11/2	11/1	10/31	10/30	10/29	10/28	10/27	10/26	10/25	10/24	10/23	10/22	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/18	10/17	10/16	10/15	10/14	10/13	10/12	10/11	10/10	10/9	10/8	10/7	10/6	10/5	10/4	10/3	10/2	10/1	9/30	9/29	9/28	9/27	9/26	9/25	9/24	9/23	9/22	9/21	9/20	9/19	9/18	9/17	9/16	9/15	9/14	9/13	9/12	9/11	9/10	9/9	9/8	9/7	9/6	9/5	9/4	9/3	9/2	9/1	8/31	8/30	8/29	8/28	8/27	8/26	8/25	8/24	8/23	8/22	8/21	8/20	8/19	8/18	8/17	8/16	8/15	8/14	8/13	8/12	8/11	8/10	8/9	8/8	8/7	8/6	8/5	8/4	8/3	8/2	8/1	7/31	7/30	7/29	7/28	7/27	7/26	7/25	7/24	7/23	7/22	7/21	7/20	7/19	7/18	7/17	7/16	7/15	7/14	7/13	7/12	7/11	7/10	7/9	7/8	7/7	7/6	7/5	7/4	7/3	7/2	7/1	6/30	6/29	6/28	6/27	6/26	6/25	6/24	6/23	6/22	6/21	6/20	6/19	6/18	6/17	6/16	6/15	6/14	6/13	6/12	6/11	6/10	6/9	6/8	6/7	6/6	6/5	6/4	6/3	6/2	6/1	5/31	5/30	5/29	5/28	5/27	5/26	5/25	5/24	5/23	5/22	5/21	5/20	5/19	5/18	5/17	5/16	5/15	5/14	5/13	5/12	5/11	5/10	5/9	5/8	5/7	5/6	5/5	5/4	5/3	5/2	5/1	4/30	4/29	4/28	4/27	4/26	4/25	4/24	4/23	4/22	4/21	4/20	4/19	4/18	4/17	4/16	4/15	4/14	4/13	4/12	4/11	4/10	4/9	4/8	4/7	4/6	4/5	4/4	4/3	4/2	4/1	3/31	3/30	3/29	3/28	3/27	3/26	3/25	3/24	3/23	3/22	3/21	3/20	3/19	3/18	3/17	3/16	3/15	3/14	3/13	3/12	3/11	3/10	3/9	3/8	3/7	3/6	3/5	3/4	3/3	3/2	3/1	2/28	2/27	2/26	2/25	2/24	2/23	2/22	2/21	2/20	2/19	2/18	2/17	2/16	2/15	2/14	2/13	2/12	2/11	2/10	2/9	2/8	2/7	2/6	2/5	2/4	2/3	2/2	2/1	1/31	1/30	1/29	1/28	1/27	1/26	1/25	1/24	1/23	1/22	1/21	1/20	1/19	1/18	1/17	1/16	1/15	1/14	1/13	1/12	1/11	1/10	1/9	1/8	1/7	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	1/1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Continued on Page 16

The 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	26 1985 High	Low	Latest	Change
20.00	19.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	+0.50
18.00	17.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	18.00	17.00	17.50	+0.50
16.00	15.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.50	+0.50
14.00	13.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	13.50	+0.50
12.00	11.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	+0.50
10.00	9.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
8.00	7.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	7.50	+0.50
6.00	5.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	+0.50
4.00	3.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	+0.50
2.00	1.00	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	+0.50
1.00	0.50	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	+0.25
0.50	0.25	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.50	0.25	0.375	+0.125
0.25	0.125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.25	0.125	0.1875	+0.0625
0.125	0.0625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	+0.03125
0.0625	0.03125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0625	0.03125	0.046875	+0.015625
0.03125	0.015625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.03125	0.015625	0.0234375	+0.0078125
0.015625	0.0078125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.015625	0.0078125	0.01171875	+0.00390625
0.0078125	0.00390625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0078125	0.00390625	0.005859375	+0.001953125
0.00390625	0.001953125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00390625	0.001953125	0.0029296875	+0.0009765625
0.001953125	0.0009765625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.001953125	0.0009765625	0.00146484375	+0.00048828125
0.0009765625	0.00048828125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0009765625	0.00048828125	0.000732421875	+0.000244140625
0.00048828125	0.000244140625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00048828125	0.000244140625	0.0003662109375	+0.0001220703125
0.000244140625	0.0001220703125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000244140625	0.0001220703125	0.00018310546875	+0.00006103515625
0.0001220703125	0.00006103515625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0001220703125	0.00006103515625	0.000091552734375	+0.000030517578125
0.00006103515625	0.000030517578125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00006103515625	0.000030517578125	0.0000457763671875	+0.0000152587890625
0.000030517578125	0.0000152587890625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000030517578125	0.0000152587890625	0.00002288818359375	+0.00000762939453125
0.0000152587890625	0.00000762939453125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000152587890625	0.00000762939453125	0.000011444091796875	+0.000003814697265625
0.00000762939453125	0.000003814697265625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000762939453125	0.000003814697265625	0.0000057220458984375	+0.0000019073486328125
0.000003814697265625	0.0000019073486328125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000003814697265625	0.0000019073486328125	0.00000286102294921875	+0.00000095367431640625
0.0000019073486328125	0.00000095367431640625	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000019073486328125	0.00000095367431640625	0.000001430511474609375	+0.000000476837158203125
0.00000095367431640625	0.000000476837158203125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000095367431640625	0.000000476837158203125	0.000000715255737109375	+0.00000023841787109375
0.000000476837158203125	0.00000023841787109375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000476837158203125	0.00000023841787109375	0.0000003576278685546875	+0.00000011881393428125
0.00000023841787109375	0.00000011881393428125	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000023841787109375	0.00000011881393428125	0.00000017881393428125	+0.00000005925796875
0.00000011881393428125	0.00000005925796875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000011881393428125	0.00000005925796875	0.00000008915796875	+0.00000002972896875
0.00000005925796875	0.00000002972896875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000005925796875	0.00000002972896875	0.00000004457896875	+0.000000014864484375
0.00000002972896875	0.000000014864484375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000002972896875	0.000000014864484375	0.000000022289484375	+0.0000000074322421875
0.000000014864484375	0.0000000074322421875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000014864484375	0.0000000074322421875	0.0000000111447421875	+0.00000000371612109375
0.0000000074322421875	0.00000000371612109375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000074322421875	0.00000000371612109375	0.00000000557237109375	+0.000000001858060546875
0.00000000371612109375	0.000000001858060546875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000371612109375	0.000000001858060546875	0.000000002786185546875	+0.0000000009290302734375
0.000000001858060546875	0.0000000009290302734375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000001858060546875	0.0000000009290302734375	0.000000001393092734375	+0.00000000046451513671875
0.0000000009290302734375	0.00000000046451513671875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000009290302734375	0.00000000046451513671875	0.0000000006965463671875	+0.000000000232257568359375
0.00000000046451513671875	0.000000000232257568359375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000046451513671875	0.000000000232257568359375	0.00000000034827318359375	+0.0000000001161287841796875
0.000000000232257568359375	0.0000000001161287841796875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000232257568359375	0.0000000001161287841796875	0.000000000174136591796875	+0.00000000005806439208984375
0.0000000001161287841796875	0.00000000005806439208984375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000001161287841796875	0.00000000005806439208984375	0.0000000000870682958959375	+0.000000000029032196044921875
0.00000000005806439208984375	0.000000000029032196044921875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000005806439208984375	0.000000000029032196044921875	0.00000000004353414794796875	+0.0000000000145160980224609375
0.000000000029032196044921875	0.0000000000145160980224609375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000029032196044921875	0.0000000000145160980224609375	0.000000000021767073973984375	+0.00000000000725804901123046875
0.0000000000145160980224609375	0.00000000000725804901123046875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000000145160980224609375	0.00000000000725804901123046875	0.0000000000108835369869921875	+0.000000000003629024505615234375
0.00000000000725804901123046875	0.000000000003629024505615234375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000725804901123046875	0.000000000003629024505615234375	0.00000000000544176849349609375	+0.0000000000018145122528076171875
0.000000000003629024505615234375	0.0000000000018145122528076171875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000003629024505615234375	0.0000000000018145122528076171875	0.000000000002720884246748046875	+0.00000000000090725612640380859375
0.0000000000018145122528076171875	0.00000000000090725612640380859375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000000018145122528076171875	0.00000000000090725612640380859375	0.0000000000013604421233740234375	+0.000000000000453628063201904296875
0.00000000000090725612640380859375	0.000000000000453628063201904296875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000090725612640380859375	0.000000000000453628063201904296875	0.00000000000068022106168701171875	+0.0000000000002268140316009521484375
0.000000000000453628063201904296875	0.0000000000002268140316009521484375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000000453628063201904296875	0.0000000000002268140316009521484375	0.000000000000340110530843505859375	+0.00000000000011340701580047607421875
0.0000000000002268140316009521484375	0.00000000000011340701580047607421875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000000002268140316009521484375	0.00000000000011340701580047607421875	0.0000000000001700552654217529296875	+0.000000000000056703507900238037109375
0.00000000000011340701580047607421875	0.000000000000056703507900238037109375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000011340701580047607421875	0.000000000000056703507900238037109375	0.00000000000008502763271087646484375	+0.0000000000000283517539501190185546875
0.000000000000056703507900238037109375	0.0000000000000283517539501190185546875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000000056703507900238037109375	0.0000000000000283517539501190185546875	0.000000000000042513816355438232421875	+0.00000000000001417587697505950927734375
0.0000000000000283517539501190185546875	0.00000000000001417587697505950927734375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000000000283517539501190185546875	0.00000000000001417587697505950927734375	0.0000000000000212569081777191162109375	+0.000000000000007087938487529754638671875
0.00000000000001417587697505950927734375	0.000000000000007087938487529754638671875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000001417587697505950927734375	0.000000000000007087938487529754638671875	0.00000000000001062845408885955810546875	+0.00000000000000354396924376487731934375
0.000000000000007087938487529754638671875	0.00000000000000354396924376487731934375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000000007087938487529754638671875	0.00000000000000354396924376487731934375	0.000000000000005314227044429779052734375	+0.000000000000001771984621882438659671875
0.00000000000000354396924376487731934375	0.000000000000001771984621882438659671875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000000354396924376487731934375	0.000000000000001771984621882438659671875	0.0000000000000026571135222148895263671875	+0.00000000000000088598931094121932984375
0.000000000000001771984621882438659671875	0.00000000000000088598931094121932984375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000000001771984621882438659671875	0.00000000000000088598931094121932984375	0.00000000000000133427176110744476568359375	+0.0000000000000004446464372937424396875
0.00000000000000088598931094121932984375	0.0000000000000004446464372937424396875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.00000000000000088598931094121932984375	0.0000000000000004446464372937424396875	0.0000000000000006668555966561172085296875	+0.000000000000000222215478765578146484375
0.0000000000000004446464372937424396875	0.000000000000000222215478765578146484375	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.0000000000000004446464372937424396875	0.000000000000000222215478765578146484375	0.00000000000000033342779832805860426484375	+0.0000000000000001111077393827890732421875
0.000000000000000222215478765578146484375	0.0000000000000001111077393827890732421875	AMERICAN AIR	1.00	4.00	15.00	0.000000000000000222215478765578146484375	0.0000000000000001111077393827890732421875	0.000000000000000166713899164029302132421875	+0.00000000000000005570386959139453662109375
0.00000000000000011110773									

Order No.	Order Date	Order Qty	Order Price	Order Total	Order Status	Order Remarks
1	2023-10-27	100	10.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 1 at price 10.00.
2	2023-10-28	200	15.00	3000.00	Completed	Order for 200 units of Item 2 at price 15.00.
3	2023-10-29	50	20.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 50 units of Item 3 at price 20.00.
4	2023-10-30	150	12.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 150 units of Item 4 at price 12.00.
5	2023-10-31	300	8.00	2400.00	Completed	Order for 300 units of Item 5 at price 8.00.
6	2023-11-01	100	18.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 6 at price 18.00.
7	2023-11-02	250	10.00	2500.00	Completed	Order for 250 units of Item 7 at price 10.00.
8	2023-11-03	75	25.00	1875.00	Completed	Order for 75 units of Item 8 at price 25.00.
9	2023-11-04	120	14.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 120 units of Item 9 at price 14.00.
10	2023-11-05	180	9.00	1620.00	Completed	Order for 180 units of Item 10 at price 9.00.
11	2023-11-06	90	22.00	1980.00	Completed	Order for 90 units of Item 11 at price 22.00.
12	2023-11-07	220	11.00	2420.00	Completed	Order for 220 units of Item 12 at price 11.00.
13	2023-11-08	60	28.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 60 units of Item 13 at price 28.00.
14	2023-11-09	140	13.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 140 units of Item 14 at price 13.00.
15	2023-11-10	210	7.00	1470.00	Completed	Order for 210 units of Item 15 at price 7.00.
16	2023-11-11	80	24.00	1920.00	Completed	Order for 80 units of Item 16 at price 24.00.
17	2023-11-12	160	10.00	1600.00	Completed	Order for 160 units of Item 17 at price 10.00.
18	2023-11-13	95	19.00	1805.00	Completed	Order for 95 units of Item 18 at price 19.00.
19	2023-11-14	230	8.00	1840.00	Completed	Order for 230 units of Item 19 at price 8.00.
20	2023-11-15	70	26.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 70 units of Item 20 at price 26.00.
21	2023-11-16	130	12.00	1560.00	Completed	Order for 130 units of Item 21 at price 12.00.
22	2023-11-17	190	9.00	1710.00	Completed	Order for 190 units of Item 22 at price 9.00.
23	2023-11-18	110	21.00	2310.00	Completed	Order for 110 units of Item 23 at price 21.00.
24	2023-11-19	260	7.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 260 units of Item 24 at price 7.00.
25	2023-11-20	85	23.00	1955.00	Completed	Order for 85 units of Item 25 at price 23.00.
26	2023-11-21	170	11.00	1870.00	Completed	Order for 170 units of Item 26 at price 11.00.
27	2023-11-22	105	17.00	1785.00	Completed	Order for 105 units of Item 27 at price 17.00.
28	2023-11-23	240	8.00	1920.00	Completed	Order for 240 units of Item 28 at price 8.00.
29	2023-11-24	65	27.00	1755.00	Completed	Order for 65 units of Item 29 at price 27.00.
30	2023-11-25	155	13.00	2015.00	Completed	Order for 155 units of Item 30 at price 13.00.
31	2023-11-26	205	9.00	1845.00	Completed	Order for 205 units of Item 31 at price 9.00.
32	2023-11-27	125	20.00	2500.00	Completed	Order for 125 units of Item 32 at price 20.00.
33	2023-11-28	270	7.00	1890.00	Completed	Order for 270 units of Item 33 at price 7.00.
34	2023-11-29	90	25.00	2250.00	Completed	Order for 90 units of Item 34 at price 25.00.
35	2023-11-30	165	11.00	1815.00	Completed	Order for 165 units of Item 35 at price 11.00.
36	2023-12-01	115	18.00	2070.00	Completed	Order for 115 units of Item 36 at price 18.00.
37	2023-12-02	255	8.00	2040.00	Completed	Order for 255 units of Item 37 at price 8.00.
38	2023-12-03	75	28.00	2100.00	Completed	Order for 75 units of Item 38 at price 28.00.
39	2023-12-04	145	13.00	1885.00	Completed	Order for 145 units of Item 39 at price 13.00.
40	2023-12-05	215	7.00	1505.00	Completed	Order for 215 units of Item 40 at price 7.00.
41	2023-12-06	85	24.00	2040.00	Completed	Order for 85 units of Item 41 at price 24.00.
42	2023-12-07	175	10.00	1750.00	Completed	Order for 175 units of Item 42 at price 10.00.
43	2023-12-08	100	10.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 43 at price 10.00.
44	2023-12-09	200	15.00	3000.00	Completed	Order for 200 units of Item 44 at price 15.00.
45	2023-12-10	50	20.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 50 units of Item 45 at price 20.00.
46	2023-12-11	150	12.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 150 units of Item 46 at price 12.00.
47	2023-12-12	300	8.00	2400.00	Completed	Order for 300 units of Item 47 at price 8.00.
48	2023-12-13	100	18.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 48 at price 18.00.
49	2023-12-14	250	10.00	2500.00	Completed	Order for 250 units of Item 49 at price 10.00.
50	2023-12-15	75	25.00	1875.00	Completed	Order for 75 units of Item 50 at price 25.00.
51	2023-12-16	120	14.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 120 units of Item 51 at price 14.00.
52	2023-12-17	180	9.00	1620.00	Completed	Order for 180 units of Item 52 at price 9.00.
53	2023-12-18	90	22.00	1980.00	Completed	Order for 90 units of Item 53 at price 22.00.
54	2023-12-19	220	11.00	2420.00	Completed	Order for 220 units of Item 54 at price 11.00.
55	2023-12-20	60	28.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 60 units of Item 55 at price 28.00.
56	2023-12-21	140	13.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 140 units of Item 56 at price 13.00.
57	2023-12-22	210	7.00	1470.00	Completed	Order for 210 units of Item 57 at price 7.00.
58	2023-12-23	80	24.00	1920.00	Completed	Order for 80 units of Item 58 at price 24.00.
59	2023-12-24	160	10.00	1600.00	Completed	Order for 160 units of Item 59 at price 10.00.
60	2023-12-25	95	19.00	1805.00	Completed	Order for 95 units of Item 60 at price 19.00.
61	2023-12-26	230	8.00	1840.00	Completed	Order for 230 units of Item 61 at price 8.00.
62	2023-12-27	70	26.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 70 units of Item 62 at price 26.00.
63	2023-12-28	130	12.00	1560.00	Completed	Order for 130 units of Item 63 at price 12.00.
64	2023-12-29	190	9.00	1710.00	Completed	Order for 190 units of Item 64 at price 9.00.
65	2023-12-30	110	21.00	2310.00	Completed	Order for 110 units of Item 65 at price 21.00.
66	2023-12-31	260	7.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 260 units of Item 66 at price 7.00.
67	2024-01-01	85	23.00	1955.00	Completed	Order for 85 units of Item 67 at price 23.00.
68	2024-01-02	170	11.00	1870.00	Completed	Order for 170 units of Item 68 at price 11.00.
69	2024-01-03	105	17.00	1785.00	Completed	Order for 105 units of Item 69 at price 17.00.
70	2024-01-04	240	8.00	1920.00	Completed	Order for 240 units of Item 70 at price 8.00.
71	2024-01-05	65	27.00	1755.00	Completed	Order for 65 units of Item 71 at price 27.00.
72	2024-01-06	155	13.00	2015.00	Completed	Order for 155 units of Item 72 at price 13.00.
73	2024-01-07	205	9.00	1845.00	Completed	Order for 205 units of Item 73 at price 9.00.
74	2024-01-08	125	20.00	2500.00	Completed	Order for 125 units of Item 74 at price 20.00.
75	2024-01-09	270	7.00	1890.00	Completed	Order for 270 units of Item 75 at price 7.00.
76	2024-01-10	90	25.00	2250.00	Completed	Order for 90 units of Item 76 at price 25.00.
77	2024-01-11	165	11.00	1815.00	Completed	Order for 165 units of Item 77 at price 11.00.
78	2024-01-12	115	18.00	2070.00	Completed	Order for 115 units of Item 78 at price 18.00.
79	2024-01-13	255	8.00	2040.00	Completed	Order for 255 units of Item 79 at price 8.00.
80	2024-01-14	75	28.00	2100.00	Completed	Order for 75 units of Item 80 at price 28.00.
81	2024-01-15	145	13.00	1885.00	Completed	Order for 145 units of Item 81 at price 13.00.
82	2024-01-16	215	7.00	1505.00	Completed	Order for 215 units of Item 82 at price 7.00.
83	2024-01-17	85	24.00	2040.00	Completed	Order for 85 units of Item 83 at price 24.00.
84	2024-01-18	175	10.00	1750.00	Completed	Order for 175 units of Item 84 at price 10.00.
85	2024-01-19	100	10.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 85 at price 10.00.
86	2024-01-20	200	15.00	3000.00	Completed	Order for 200 units of Item 86 at price 15.00.
87	2024-01-21	50	20.00	1000.00	Completed	Order for 50 units of Item 87 at price 20.00.
88	2024-01-22	150	12.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 150 units of Item 88 at price 12.00.
89	2024-01-23	300	8.00	2400.00	Completed	Order for 300 units of Item 89 at price 8.00.
90	2024-01-24	100	18.00	1800.00	Completed	Order for 100 units of Item 90 at price 18.00.
91	2024-01-25	250	10.00	2500.00	Completed	Order for 250 units of Item 91 at price 10.00.
92	2024-01-26	75	25.00	1875.00	Completed	Order for 75 units of Item 92 at price 25.00.
93	2024-01-27	120	14.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 120 units of Item 93 at price 14.00.
94	2024-01-28	180	9.00	1620.00	Completed	Order for 180 units of Item 94 at price 9.00.
95	2024-01-29	90	22.00	1980.00	Completed	Order for 90 units of Item 95 at price 22.00.
96	2024-01-30	220	11.00	2420.00	Completed	Order for 220 units of Item 96 at price 11.00.
97	2024-01-31	60	28.00	1680.00	Completed	Order for 60 units of Item 97 at price 28.00.
98	2024-02-01	140	13.00	1820.00	Completed	Order for 140 units of Item 98 at price 13.00.
99	2024-02-02	210	7.00	1470.00	Completed	Order for 210 units of Item 99 at price 7.00.
100	2024-02-03	80	24.00	1920.00	Completed	Order for 80 units of Item 100 at price 24.00.

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City	Lat	Long	Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Notes
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albany	42° 30' N	73° 45' W	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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Aventis: the name

Rhône-Poulenc informs its shareholders

Aventis

Creation of a new global leader in life sciences

RHÔNE-POULENC and HOECHST plan⁽¹⁾ to merge their Life Sciences activities (Pharmaceuticals, Animal and Plant Health) into a new company, called AVENTIS. Ownership will be equally divided between the two partners.

"With its new culture, increased R&D resources, competitive positioning in emerging technologies, enhanced product pipeline and strong marketing prowess, Aventis will have a solid platform for sustained medium-to-long-term growth in both sales and profitability".

Jürgen Dormann
Chairman of Hoechst A.G.

Jean-René Fourtou
Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc S.A.

Aventis, a milestone which takes Hoechst's and Rhône-Poulenc's long-established strategic focus on Life Sciences a step further.

Aventis, the birth of a global leader. With 1997 pro forma sales of US\$ 20 billion and 95,000 employees, Aventis will be a global leader in Life Sciences, in Pharmaceuticals, in Vaccines, in Plant Health and in Animal Health.

Aventis, international, unified management. Aventis will leverage and build upon the expertise and experience of executives from both parent companies, with a shared vision and common approach to business, committed to a successful integration while building the foundation for future development.

Aventis, a high performance organization. Hoechst's and Rhône-Poulenc's Life Sciences units will be regrouped into a new company Aventis consisting of Aventis Pharma and Aventis Agriculture.

Aventis, a foundation for long-term growth. Aventis will possess one of the largest R&D budgets in its category as well as a wide range of emerging technologies.

Aventis, a European company with global reach. Headquartered in Strasbourg, between Paris and Frankfurt, Aventis will be a French incorporated company.

Aventis, a seamless union. In the initial two to three year phase, both parent companies will exist alongside each other and will continue to be publicly listed. During this time, they will be renamed Aventis Hoechst and Aventis Rhône-Poulenc. This integration phase will come to an end when both partners have divested their chemicals businesses in the best interest of shareholders and employees alike. When the merger is completed, there will be a listing of a single stock.

www.rhone-poulenc.com / www.hoechst.com

Aventis : the name evokes movement, innovation, sciences, the future and constant progress.

(1) The merger is expected to be submitted to the General Meetings of Shareholders, by mid-1999, once the regulatory approvals have been obtained and the legal procedures carried out.

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

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1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		1933-1934		1934-1935		1935-1936		1936-1937		1937-1938		1938-1939		1939-1940		1940-1941		1941-1942		1942-1943		1943-1944		1944-1945		1945-1946		1946-1947		1947-1948		1948-1949		1949-1950		1950-1951		1951-1952		1952-1953		1953-1954		1954-1955		1955-1956		1956-1957		1957-1958		1958-1959		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1962-1963		1963-1964		1964-1965		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971		1971-1972		1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980		1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983		1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988		1988-1989		1989-1990		1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156	
1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

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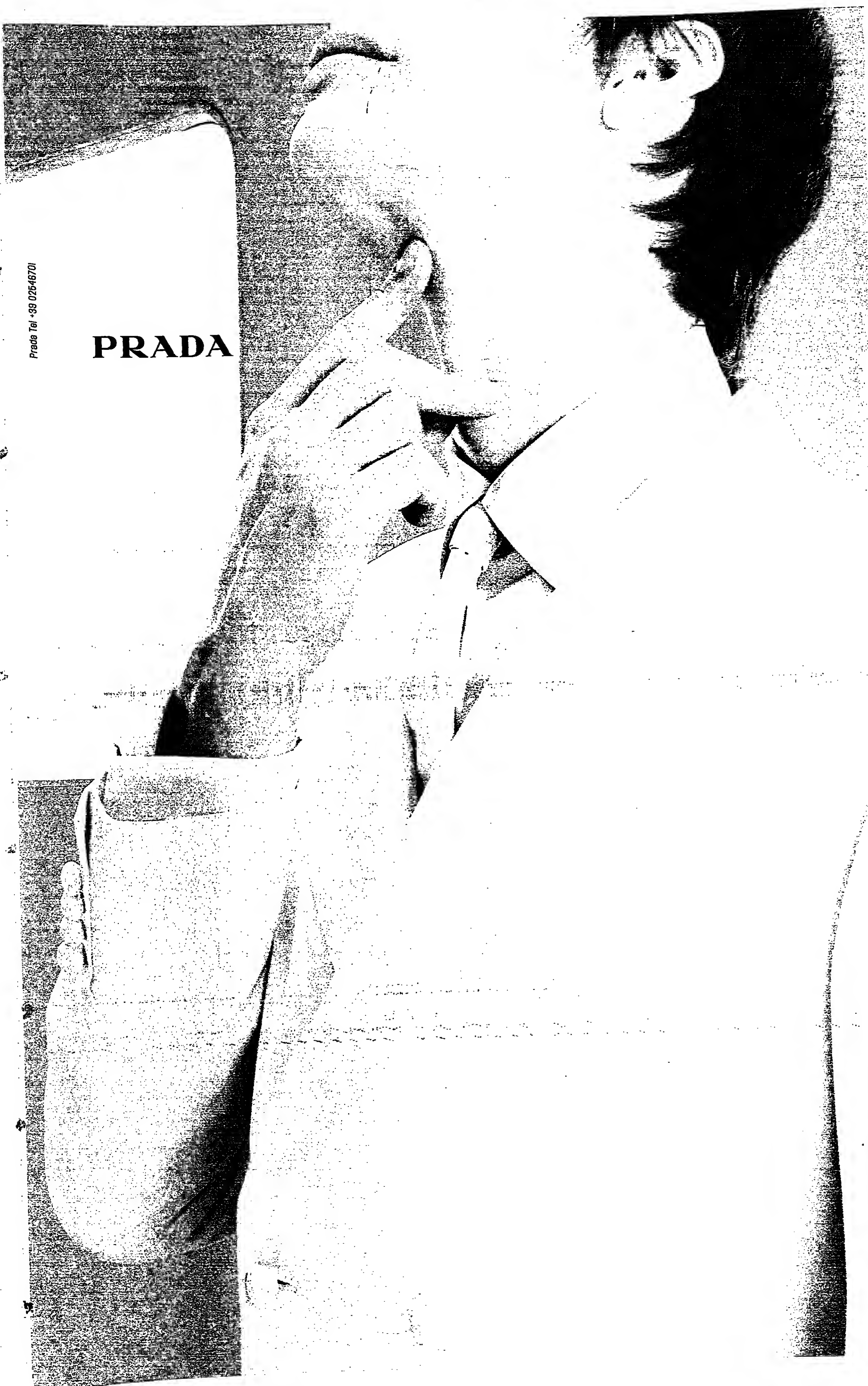
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Injured Seizinger Says Season Is Over

SKING Katja Seizinger, the multiple Olympic champion, said Monday that knee injuries would prevent her skiing this season and might end her career.

"The season is over for me," Seizinger told German television. Seizinger damaged ligaments in both knees and fractured the top of her left shin in training in June. She had said she hoped to be fit for the world championships in February. But she said Monday: "I will not make it."

Asked if she might end her career, she said: "I cannot rule that out. My health must be the priority." In Nagano, she retained her downhill title and won the combined.

"After I got injured," she said, "the first thing I said to myself was: 'Why didn't you stop after Nagano?'" (Reuters)

Vireneque Says He'll Quit

CYCLING Richard Vireneque threatened to quit cycling because a doping scandal is keeping him from finding a new team.

Vireneque was forced out of this year's Tour de France after his team, Festina, became the center of a drugs investigation.

Vireneque, 28, has denied taking banned substances.

Vireneque's management said in a statement: "He has the impression that he is leaving his career with work unfinished. He would love to continue and make dreams come true, but he is not being given that chance."

Doctor Fined for Steroids

DRUGS Bernd Pansold, a doctor, was fined 14,000 marks (\$8,200) Monday by a Berlin court for giving athletes steroids without their knowledge. Pansold, 59, was the last of six defendants accused of carrying out systematic doping under a state-sponsored program in East Germany.

Pansold denied the charges, but the court found him guilty of administering performance-enhancing drugs from 1975-1984 even though he knew they were dangerous. The fines for the other defendants had ranged from 3,000 marks to 9,000 marks. (AP)

Sutton Forced Out of Cup

GOLF Hal Sutton dropped out of the Presidents Cup Monday following the death of his father-in-law. Sutton, who was replaced in the U.S. team by Lee Janzen, U.S. Open champion, for the match against the rest of the world team this week.

Esperance Wins Final

SOCCER Chokri Ouair, the Esperance goalkeeper, saved a penalty as the Tunis club won the African Cup Winners Cup. Esperance drew the second leg of the final, 1-1, against Premiero de Agosto in Angola after winning the first match, 3-1, in Tunisia. (AFP)

Early Christmas Gift Gives Jets a Victory

Testaverde 'Scores' to Beat the Seahawks

The Associated Press

Bill Parcells credited a heavenly force. Vinny Testaverde concluded that it was something mystical. Wayne Chabot said it came from within.

Just about everyone else pointed to the officials for handing the host Jets a critical 32-31 victory over the Seattle Seahawks on Sunday afternoon in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

"God's playing in some of these games," said Parcells, the Jets' coach. "He was on our side today."

With 27 seconds on the clock, Testaverde scored on a quarterback sneak

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from five yards — which replays showed only went about 4½ yards. The touchdown kept the Jets (9-4) atop the American Football Conference East with Miami.

Testaverde, in the midst of the busiest passing game of his 12-year career (42-for-63 for 418 yards, two TDs and an interception) returned for a touchdown by Anthony Simmons, called his own number on fourth down. Seven seconds later, as he was slammed to the ground in a pileup, the head linesman, Earnie Frantz, immediately signaled that the AFC's leading passer had won the game with his legs. Replays showed Testaverde came up short of the goal line.

The Seahawks (6-7) most likely dropped from playoff contention. Shawn Springs, a Seahawk cornerback who was whistled for unsportsmanlike conduct for throwing his helmet after the touchdown, wondered if the officials had been intimidated. "The refs should really let the players decide the game," Springs said. "Don't make a call that determines the outcome."

The same officiating crew worked in Detroit on Thanksgiving Day and was responsible for the infamous coin toss in a game with the Pittsburgh Steelers that awarded the ball at the start of overtime to the Lions, who then went on to win the game with a field goal.

Of the touchdown call Sunday, the referee, Phil Luckett, said the head linesman "called it right away and signaled." "There was a pileup," he said, "but the head linesman had already called a touchdown for the ball breaking the plane" of the goal line.

The touchdown culminated a rousing rally from a 31-19 deficit by the Jets, who saw three of their four turnovers lead to 21 Seattle points. Testaverde found Keyshawn Johnson on a 16-yard scoring pass to bring the Jets within five with 12:22 remaining.

"This," said Chabot, who caught seven passes for 74 yards, while Johnson had nine receptions for 114, "says a lot about this team's character."

Joey Galloway, Seattle's dynamic wide receiver, caught only two passes, but they were for touchdowns of 70 and 57 yards in the first quarter.

Still, with Ricky Waters' 39-yard run and Simmons' pickoff — Seattle's seventh interception runback for a score this season, two off the NFL mark — the Seahawks remained in control.

New York's other scores were on a three-yard pass to Keith Byars, who later left with a broken right arm, and a one-yard run by Curtis Martin. John Hall kicked two 20-yard field goals, and

Seattle's Todd Peterson hit a 50-yarder.

Vikings 48, Bears 22 In Minneapolis, with a pregame injury sending Cris Carter to the sidelines to join three other ailing offensive starters, Randall Cunningham threw three touchdown passes to Randy Moss for the second straight game as the Minnesota Vikings clinched their first NFC Central title since 1994. The Vikings (12-1) out-gained the visiting Chicago Bears by 341-14 on the way to a 27-0 halftime lead, guaranteeing themselves a first-round playoff bye, the first time they have earned that during Coach Dennis Green's seven seasons. Moss caught scoring passes of 6, 3 and 34 yards.

Saints 22, Cowboys 3 Kerry Collins threw touchdown passes of 4 and 89 yards, and New Orleans, the host team, held the visiting Dallas Cowboys to 182 yards of total offense, just 18 on the ground. Emmitt Smith had just 6 yards on 15 carries. The victory put the Saints (6-7) into a tie for the last NFC wild-card spot and prevented Dallas (8-5) from clinching the NFC East.

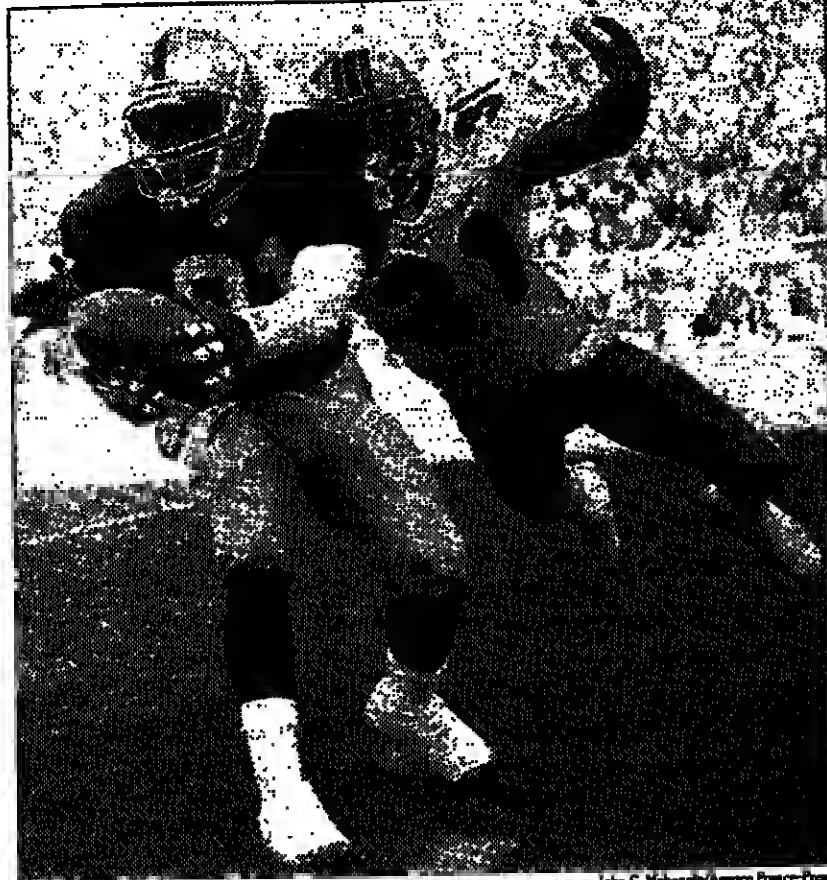
49ers 31, Panthers 28 The San Francisco 49ers blew a 21-point lead in the final 16 minutes of regulation before beating the host Carolina Panthers (2-11) in overtime in Charlotte, North Carolina. Steve Buehler, the Carolina quarterback, fumbled a snap on the first series of overtime. San Francisco took over the ball, and Wade Richey kicked a 23-yard field goal. That clinched at least a wild-card playoff berth for San Francisco (10-3).

Jaguars 37, Lions 22 Jamie Martin, who cotered the game after Mark Brunell, the Jaguars' starting quarterback, was injured on the second play, threw a 67-yard touchdown pass on his second attempt and finished with 228 yards in Jacksonville, Florida. Fred Taylor ran for 183 yards to surpass the 1,000-yard mark for the best Jaguars (10-3). Barry Sanders gained 102 yards for the Detroit Lions.

Patriots 23, Steelers 9 Drew Bledsoe threw an 86-yard TD pass to Terry Glenn, who finished with a team-record 193 receiving yards for the visiting New England Patriots (8-5). Bledsoe, who led the Patriots to last-season victories the previous two weeks despite a broken index finger on his throwing hand, was 21-of-34 for 327 yards and overcame three interceptions by the Steelers (7-6) in Pittsburgh.

Dolphins 27, Raiders 17 The linebackers Zach Thomas and Robert Jones returned interceptions for short scores, and the visiting Miami Dolphins (9-4) turned four first-half turnovers into 24 points against the Raiders in Oakland, California. Thomas and Jones each had another interception in the second half, and the Dolphins had six overall, raising their NFL-leading total to 26. Miami also sacked Donald Hollas eight times. The Raiders (7-6) have lost three straight and four of their last five games.

Giants 23, Cardinals 19 The New York Giants (5-8) ran for 200 yards to come back from a 17-7 deficit in Phoenix against the host Cardinals (6-7), who fell into a tie with New Orleans for the final NFC wild-card spot. Kent Graham combined with Tiki Barber on an 87-yard TD pass and Gary Brown ran for 124 yards for New York. The Cardinals have never made the playoffs



The Raiders' Tim Brown about to be tackled by the Dolphins' Brock Marion.

since moving to Arizona before the 1988 season.

Oilers 16, Ravens 14 Al Del Greco kicked three field goals, including two 48-yarders, as the host Tennessee Oilers (7-6) broke a two-game losing skid in Nashville, Tennessee. Jim Harbaugh moved the Baltimore Ravens (5-8) 80 yards and hit Floyd Turner with a 20-yard touchdown pass with 1:46 left to make it 16-14.

Redskins 24, Chargers 20 Trent Green's 20-yard scoring pass to Leslie Shepherd with 1:54 left gave the host Washington Redskins (4-9) their fourth victory in six games. The Redskins have never lost to the San Diego Chargers (5-8) in six meetings.

In games reported in Monday's late editions:

Falcons 28, Colts 21 Chris Chandler came back after missing a week with a sprained right ankle and threw for two TDs and ran for another for the host Atlanta Falcons (11-2). The Falcons fell behind by 21-7 to the Indianapolis Colts (2-11), but rallied as Chandler shook off five sacks and went 20-of-28 for 297 yards.

Bills 33, Bengals 20 Doug Flutie threw for 319 yards as the visiting Buffalo Bills (8-5) stayed a game behind the Dolphins and the Jets with their eighth victory in 10 games. The Cincinnati Bengals (2-11) lost their eighth in a row, their longest losing streak since 1994.

Snow's Saves Help Canucks Deny the Coyotes a Victory

The Associated Press

Garth Snow made 43 saves — 20 in the first period — to deprive the league-leading Phoenix Coyotes of a victory.

"I like a lot of shots," Snow said after the Vancouver Canucks gained a 3-3 tie with Phoenix on Sunday. "The first 10 minutes I didn't see any ac-

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tio, and then they started coming. But I'd rather get shots. It's fun when you're keeping the puck out of the net."

Jeremy Roenick scored twice for the visiting Coyotes, who blew a third-period lead for only the second time this season. The Canucks had only 24 shots on goal.

"If it wasn't for Snow, we wouldn't have come up with a point," said Mike Keenan, the Vancouver coach.

Blackhawks 7, Lightning 5 Ed Olczyk scored the tiebreaking goal with

54 seconds left as host Chicago scored five times in the third period to gain its third-straight victory. Alex Zhamnov had two goals for the second straight game. He has five goals and five assists in his last six games.

Tampa Bay's Darcy Tucker and Wendel Clark scored 78 seconds apart in the third period to tie the game, 5-5, with 1:52 remaining.

Less than a minute later, Olczyk broke in and beat the Tampa Bay goalie, Corey Schwab, for his first goal of the season. Tooy Amonte added an empty-net goal.

Stars 6, Oilers 2 Dallas scored five times in the second period to beat host Edmonton. Mike Grier and Bill Guerin scored in the third period for the Oilers, who remained in first place in the Northwest Division of the Western Conference.

Blues 2, Sharks 1 Marty McInnis' power-play goal with 10:13 remaining gave visiting Anaheim a victory over San Jose.

Elway Adds To Legend: 'The Rally' Stuns Chiefs

By T. J. Simers

Los Angeles Times Service

DENVER — If only John Elway had never been born, Marty Schottenheimer might be regarded as one of the National Football League's greatest coaches ever.

But Elway grew up, a football in hand to terrorize Schottenheimer, first in Cleveland and now in Kansas City with the Chiefs, personally certifying Schottenheimer a tragic figure, nine times over in his career coming back from impending defeat to celebrate another Denver Broncos triumph.

So much one-sided history between the two: "The Drive," "The Fumble," and now "The Rally," a 35-31 Broncos victory before 74,962 howling fans in Mile High Stadium to pull Denver even with the 1972 Dolphins and the 1994 Bears as the only teams in NFL history to open a season 13-0.

"That was their Super Bowl; they were going to come in here and upset us," said Neil Smith, the Broncos' defensive end. "But we played like champions."

Denver won an NFL-record-tying 18th consecutive game (with the '72 '73 Dolphins), ran its regular-season streak at home to 23 games in row and secured the home-field advantage in the AFC throughout the playoffs.

Ahead by 14-0, 21-7, and then 31-21 with only 8:27 remaining in Denver's undefeated season, and despite the freezing temperatures, Schottenheimer had to be sweating. "He is the finest competitor I have ever seen in professional sports," said Schottenheimer, now 8-15 in his career against Elway.

For only the second time in Elway's record-making career, he went over the 400-yard mark, whatever it took to salvage Schottenheimer.

Third-and-seven at the Denver 49-yard line, the Broncos down by 10, and Elway whipped a fastball to Willie Green, a seldom-used wide receiver. Green snuck aside Dale Carter, a Chiefs' cornerback, and completed the 50-yard play to the Kansas City 49-yard line. Handoff to "Terror" Day, touchdown and now the Broncos trailed the Chiefs 31-28 with 6:48 to play.

Third-and-one at the Kansas City 21-yard line, and Elway lined his comrades up with a little more than three minutes to play. Coach Mike Shanahan had noticed that the Chiefs had put in their shift-yardage defensive unit and told Elway he wanted to go for the end zone.

Elway faked the handoff to Davis, the Chiefs were sockered, and Elway — about to be planted by Chester McGlockton, a Kansas City defensive lineman — lobbed a touchdown pass to Shannon Sharpe, his tight end.

Elway, who completed 22 of 42 passes for 400 yards, found himself still on his back beneath McGlockton after he threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Ed McCaffrey in the first half and after his throw to Sharpe.

McGlockton asked Elway in both cases if his passes had been completed for touchdowns, and Elway, while staring directing into McGlockton's face, reported the bad omen.

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BELGIQUE en FRI - TVA 21%
GO: 19.67 FOD: 0.27
SCST: 30.81 SCSP: 28.84

HOLLANDE (zone NL) en J - TVA 12.5%
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SPORTS

China Takes Lead at the Medal Table

For Dancing, First Step Toward the Olympics

BANGKOK — Thailand, the host nation, collected its first gold medal, in mountain biking, but China ended the second day of the 13th Asian Games on Monday atop the medals table with nine golds, followed by Japan with eight and South Korea with five.

The Chinese team, which has led the medal standings at every Asian Games since 1982, dominated in the swimming

pool, where only Japan's swimmers were able to compete on close to level terms. China won medals in weightlifting and gymnastics.

Lin Xihua of China won three gold medals in the 48-kilogram weightlifting. She also set a world record, lifting 83.5 kilograms (184 pounds) in her third snatch attempt.

"I'm happy, happy, happy," she said.

China also did well as dancesport, better known as ballroom dancing, made its debut at a major international multisport event.

Dancing is a demonstration event in the Asian Games and is not counted in the medal standings, but a mostly young crowd packed the 1,300-seat Bangkok Metropolitan Youth Center gymnasium to watch couples from China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand rumba, waltz and cha-cha.

Li Chu-chung and Chang Ko-ping of Taiwan won the standard dance —



Lin Xihua of China lifting a world record 83.5 kilograms Monday.

waltz, tango, Viennese waltz, slow foxtrot and quickstep — with Chinese couples second and third.

To deafening cheers, Thai dancers Surachai Siraprat and Weerawan Sriprapat won the faster and more risqué Latin American category: samba, cha-cha, rumba, paso doble and jive.

The Dancesport Federation hopes to

get the event into the 2008 Olympics, if not the 2004 games in Athens.

"It's terrific, it's fantastic, it combines art and sport, the physical and technique," said Wibool Sareevut, 31, a spectator.

In soccer, Choi Yong Soo scored twice as South Korea beat Japan, 2-0, in a clash of the 2002 World Cup co-hosts.

Davis Cup Needs a Few Changes

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Davis Cup is unquestionably worth saving, but what is less certain is if it prepares to face its centennial in 1999 is whether it really needs to be saved.

Such thoughtful and influential figures as John Newcombe and Boris Becker say no. "In my opinion, there's not a need to change it," Becker said. "There is way too much tennis, but that's not because of Davis Cup."

Such thoughtful and influential figures as Neale Fraser, the former Australian captain and player, Mark Miles, the ATP Tour chief executive officer, and Todd Martin, an American player, say yes. "I love Davis Cup as much as anyone," said Martin, who has been more committed to the event than any of his countrymen of late. "But this is supposed to be the elite team competition in our sport, and if you think of it in those terms, it is broken because we are not getting all the elite to play."

The problem is not new. All the Sweden might be eager to play Davis Cup in the late 1990s, but when Bjorn Borg was dominating tennis in the late 1970s, he declined to play on occasion to concentrate on personal goals. Jimmy Connors did the same, as (last we forget) did Becker when he was successfully pursuing the No. 1 ranking. Pete Sampras, who like Becker has already helped win the cup twice, is merely the latest celebrity absentee.

Sampras suggests that Davis Cup be played every two years like golf's Ryder Cup. Martin and Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden's best Davis Cup player, reluctantly suggest playing it over a two-year span. "That's the only idea I've heard where you don't have ridiculous calendar problems," Martin said. "If you have it every two years, the empty dates will fill up with some other events, and those events are not just going to go away in a Davis Cup year."

For the moment, the International Tennis Federation is not receptive to the

Vantage Point/CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

biennial pitch because the smaller tennis nations rely on Davis Cup revenue. Having a final every two years would cut revenue and make the event less attractive to sponsors who have grown accustomed to an annual exclamation point of the final. The problem is that the exclamation point is gradually shrinking into a period.

This year's final, in which Sweden trounced Italy, stopped being compelling after the first match, and for the third straight year an injury during the final knocked an important player out of action. In 1996, it was Stefan Edberg of Sweden. In 1997, it was Sampras. This year it was Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, who withdrew with a shoulder injury in the fifth set of the opening match.

Despite its travails, the truth is that in an ideal, intelligently planned tennis world, there would be more Davis Cup, not less. Like the Grand Slam events and a select number of ATP events, it has the potential to create international stars and national sports figures. It has meaning. It has tradition, and it continues to generate passion if not necessarily huge television rights fees in much of Western Europe, as well as in Australia and parts of South America. Overhauling it just to reconquer the United States audience is too big a risk; the Americans have too many other sporting diversions.

If the top players would enter only the nine major ATP events, the four Grand Slam events and a handful of other events, there would be room on their schedules for the Davis Cup. That should be the goal, and the new ranking system to be put in place in the year 2000 will make it a more realistic goal. "I think 18 to 20 events a year for our top guys would be about right," Miles said, although it has not always been his public view.

This has always been Becker's view.

"It's about the sport bringing its heart and soul back on the court," he said. "On a few occasions, Davis Cup does that. Players have to spill their guts, but that makes the excitement. A Gaudenzi is going to be proud of how he fought on Friday, and he's going to be proud for a long time."

Winning or losing dramatically in tournaments in Lyon, Hong Kong or even Indian Wells or Hamburg does not have the same resonance. So keep the Davis Cup as an annual event but reduce the World Group to 14 teams and give the finalists a bye the following year. This reduces the elite pool but it allows the teams who have played late in the year to rest the following spring.

The Davis Cup final should also be held earlier, which the ATP and ITF are working on. Once they merge the meaningless Grand Slam Cup with the potentially meaningful ATP Tour Championships it will be even easier.

WHAT should prove trickier is deciding whether Davis Cup will be best-of-five sets or best-of-three sets, even in the Grand Slam events. It is difficult for television programmers and difficult for modern audiences to watch a four-hour match, much less two four-hour Davis Cup matches back to back.

"Even I don't feel like sitting there for nine hours and watching two matches anymore," said Brian Tobin, the ITF president. "It's not just a television problem. I think we're trying to get to the young people, and young people's focus of time is not nine hours. We need to find a way to reduce the lengths of matches." For a traditionalist like Tobin, that is quite an admission. The trouble is that if you remove the epic, five-set element from Davis Cup, you risk damaging its power to inspire.

SCOREBOARD

GAMES

ASIAN GAMES

MONDAY IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

CYCLING

MOUNTAIN BIKE DOWNHILL

MEN

1. Phitsanulok, Thailand, 3:34.12

2. Tetsuya Tanaka, Japan, 3:44.79

3. Leon Brien, China, 3:57.27

WOMEN

1. Sachiko Kawakami, Japan, 4:26.46

2. Mami Matsuda, Japan, 4:44.15

3. Chen Jie, China, 4:54.18

WOMEN'S 48-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 55-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 63-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 75-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 85-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 95-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 105-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 115-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 125-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 135-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 145-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 155-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 165-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 175-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 185-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 195-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 205-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 215-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 225-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 235-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 245-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 255-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 265-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 275-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 285-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 295-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 305-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 315-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 325-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 335-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 345-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 355-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 365-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 375-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 385-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 395-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 405-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 415-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 425-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 435-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 445-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 455-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 465-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 475-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 485-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 495-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

1. Lin Xihua, China, 184 kg

2. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

3. Yoon Hyeon, South Korea, 175 kg

WOMEN'S 505-KG WEIGHTLIFTING

ART BUCHWALD Oil and Marriage

NEW YORK — The good news is that Mobil and Exxon are going to be joined at the hip in the largest merger known to mankind.

Some people (not many) are curious as to why two gasoline godzillas who sell the same product would think of getting married. Here are some of the questions that the merger has raised:

Q: Why would Exxon and Mobil want to get together when they could have so much more fun competing against each other in the open market?

A: It would give both companies an opportunity to get rid of their workers. In the past it took two people in the oil industry to screw in a light bulb. Now it will take only one person, providing the customer holds the nozzle himself.

Q: Will the merger stifle competition?

A: If you mean will it prevent one company from

selling its gasoline at a lower price than the other, it should not be a problem because gasoline companies wouldn't know about price fixing or anything close to it. The price of petroleum is set by Arab sheikhs and Alaskan natives. Oil companies are happy to go along with any price that oil sells for on the open market.

Q: Why would someone pay \$80 billion for another gasoline company?

A: Some people collect baseball cards, others glass paperweights and still others giant monopolies. Keep in mind, if you have to ask the price of Mobil, you can't afford it.

Q: If the workers get the shaft, who stands to gain on a deal like this?

A: The stockholders, who are not in business for their health.

Q: Why would the Justice Department allow Exxon to buy Mobil when years and years ago the government broke up Standard Oil and created the two companies that now want to merge?

A: No one knows the answer to that question, which is why the two mega-companies are going ahead. The good news is that for every employee being laid off by the merger, a defense lawyer will be hired to replace him.

Q: What will the merger mean to the motorist?

A: Nothing at the beginning, but as time goes on we will all be at the mercy of Exxon-Mobil, particularly if there is another gasoline shortage.

Q: Is there anything a person can do to prevent the merger?

A: Throw himself over a gasoline pump and yell, "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!"



Buchwald

Benigni Is Tops

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Italian actor Roberto Benigni was named "best European actor" at the 10th annual 1998 European Film Awards. He won for his performance in the award-winning "La Vita e Bella" ("Life Is Beautiful").

The film, which Benigni directed and co-wrote, was named best European film at ceremonies at the Old Vic Theatre. It was the latest in a series of honors for the film about the Holocaust. It has won prizes in Italy and at film festivals in Cannes, Jerusalem, Toronto and Warsaw.

Q: Is there anything a person can do to prevent the merger?

A: Throw himself over a gasoline pump and yell, "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!"

An Impresario Shepherds Verdi Into Shanghai

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — When enthusiastic applause erupted at the final curtain for a recent production of Verdi's "Aida," the first opera to be performed in Shanghai's sparklingly new opera house, Bonko Chan thought that he might collapse with a heart attack.

"We only performed three nights, but that was enough for me," said Chan, a freight-company executive who produced "Aida" in his spare time. "I checked into a hospital with exhaustion."

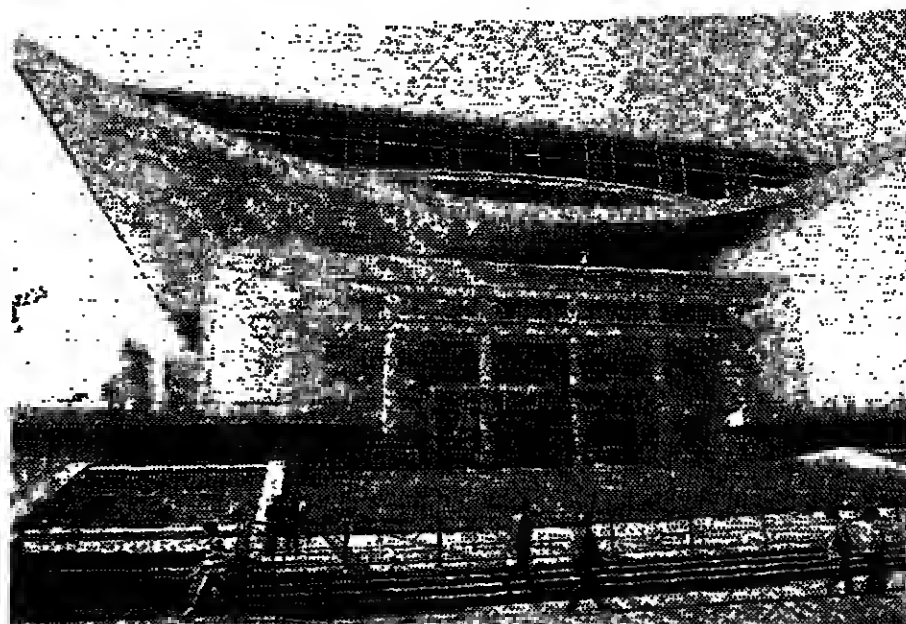
Bringing singers from Florence to pair them with dancers and acrobats from Shanghai was a serious artistic and logistical challenge in itself. But Chan had to add to the inevitable snafus of a new performing arts center, as well as countless political and bureaucratic land mines in a city where art is dominated and sometimes even strangled by officialdom.

"Aida" was a critical success, praised by Shanghai reviewers for its captivating singing and lavish staging. Chan said he felt tremendous satisfaction at the realization that a Western opera could actually be given a polished production in Shanghai. In addition, he seemed amazed that all 1,000-plus items of scenery and props were delivered from Italy to Shanghai in time, bringing life to the enormous stage of a grand new theater.

More than anything else, "Aida" provided an auspicious opening for Shanghai's new opera house, which formally lifted its curtain in October. The building is also an architectural success, at least compared with the slapdash skyscrapers, dripping with heavy chrome and early colored glass, that have heralded the economic boom of recent years. With a curved roof that opens toward the sky like a giant offering plate, the opera house has a luminous, sleek design that seems to reflect an openness to the unimpeded flow of art and culture over borders and time.

In Shanghai, openness is a concept not yet fully embraced by the local culture czars, who still guard their authority over what the public is allowed to see. So it is too early to say whether the opera house is a sign of a more genuinely open-minded future.

For now, Shanghai officials are proud that they were able to complete an illustrious new artistic landmark while their northern rivals in Beijing remain mired in bureaucratic wrangling over the design of their own opera house, even though planning began 40 years ago. Indeed, Shanghai's leaders are making



Shanghai's sparklingly new opera house formally lifted its curtain in October.

good on their claim to be revitalizing cultural life in China's largest city, with a population of 14 million.

Across from the opera house, on the other side of a redesigned People's Park, sits the new Shanghai Museum, which, since it opened in 1996, has afforded the best setting for art in China. Across town, a new library, which opened a year later, was showcased during President Bill Clinton's visit here during the summer.

Shanghai officials chose a French architect, Jean-Marie Charpentier, to design the Shanghai Grand Theater. In contrast to Beijing officials, who are expected to insist on a Chinese architect to design a national theater in the capital, Shanghai officials pride themselves on being worldly and cosmopolitan.

"Architecture does not belong to any one country," said Le Shengli, the general manager of the Shanghai Grand Theater. "It should be international."

Not that Le and his colleagues were willing to accept Charpentier's design without encroaching here and there. Most notably, the original design called for a fully transparent exterior made of glass. Le said that he and other officials felt that such openness was going too far, so they inserted glass panels with a mild white gauze, which gives

the exterior a dull glaze during the daytime but lets it come alive at night, when interior lights shine brightly to the outside.

In choosing a contemporary painting to face the main entrance, Le and other officials narrowed the options to three well-known Shanghai painters: Zao Wou-ki, Chen Yifei and Ding Shaoguang. "We chose Ding because he agreed to donate it to us," Le said candidly.

The other two insisted on being paid.

The opera house cost \$150 million and took four years to build. Now that it is open, Le said, he is in contact with opera companies around the world. A government official with no background in the arts, he concedes that he and his staff have a lot to learn.

"We'd very much like to cooperate with the Met and Lincoln Center," Le said. Unfortunately, Lincoln Center had a horrible experience with Shanghai's arts world this year, when officials at the Municipal Bureau of Culture blocked a production of "The Peony Pavilion," a classic Chinese opera, from traveling to New York for the Lincoln Center Festival in July.

"I don't know anything about that," Le said. Yet he took pains to point out that the opera house was built by, and is operated under the supervision of, the Bureau of Radio, Film and Television. He said also that the

house is not governed by the culture bureau, whose director, Ma Bomin, took a strident role in blocking "The Peony Pavilion."

In practice, other officials said, the Bureau of Culture shares responsibility for Western opera productions at the new house. In the official programs distributed at performances, Ma holds equal billing with Le's boss, Ye Zhikang, who heads the Bureau of Radio, Film and Television.

Bureaucratic squabbling can doom any project. Unless it is backed by someone savvy or influential enough to navigate the hallways of power, which in this city are particularly complex.

Enter Chan, a flamboyant deal maker who is emerging as Shanghai's leading impresario. "I am just an opera fan," he said modestly. Yet people who have watched him in action — schmoozing with local officials, coaxing donations from corporate sponsors, hobnobbing with foreign diplomats on opening night — say he is one of a kind.

"No one else can work all sides like he can," said a French diplomat who worked with Chan to bring a co-production of Gounod's "Faust" to Shanghai in November. "He knows everyone, and he knows how to work everyone."

The way Chan tells the story, he was sitting around with friends a few years ago and made a \$100 bet that he could bring a world-class opera to Shanghai. The joke was on him, he adds, because he won the bet but spent half a million dollars pulling it off.

His first effort was Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," presented in 1996 in an old 1930s theater. The performances sold out, and Chan developed a taste for more. Although he has no previous experience producing opera, his work as a freight executive gave him a taste for taking on logistical difficulties.

"I like opera, because it combines stage, vocal and orchestral performances," Chan said. "Besides, there are a lot of logistics to work out, and that's a real challenge." He has no musical training, but he listened to opera at home as a child.

Working for a company with a powerful, state-owned parent, the Jijiang Group, directly controlled by the Shanghai municipal government, Chan seems to have tremendous access to government money, and he spends a lot of energy and time steering it toward a cause he believes in.

"Shanghai is already the financial capital of China," he said. "We need something more culturally."

PEOPLE

A FORMER child star and a pioneer black star of television shared the stage at the annual gala of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The two, Shirley Temple Black and Bill Cosby, were joined by the composer André Previn, the singer-songwriter Willie Nelson and the Broadway songwriting team of John Kander and Fred Ebb as recipients of Kennedy Center Honors. Cosby, 61, whose starring role in "I Spy" in 1965 was the first by a black actor in a television series, was also a television fixture in the 1980s comedy series "The Cosby Show."

Black, 70, whose roles as a child cheered up a weary nation during the Depression, followed her acting career as an ambassador to Ghana and Czechoslovakia.

Quintet of the Hot Club of France. Among them will be the classical violinist Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, the jazz violinist Jean-Luc Ponty and the guitarist Bucky Pizzarelli.

Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie made their stage debut in London, in a surprise performance to raise money for a children's charity. The daughters of

Prince Andrew, the second son of Queen Elizabeth II, and his former wife, Sarah, Duchess of York, danced with the Natalie Vincent Ballet School at the Theatre Royal on Sunday night to support the charity, Children in Crisis.

The first of Roald Dahl's stories to be set as opera will come to the stage Wednesday when the Los Angeles Op-

era presents the world premiere of Tobias Picker's "Fantastic Mr. Fox," with a libretto by Donald Sturrock, its director. Conducted by Peter Ash, with whimsical sets and costumes by Gerald Scarfe and with the Canadian baritone Gerald Finley in the title role, the opera about foxes versus farmers will run at the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion for seven performances through Dec. 22.

A New Look at a 'Forgotten' Sculptor

New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — In the 16th and 17th centuries, emperors, kings and dukes across Europe commissioned his bronzes for palaces, gardens and churches. But after his death, his name receded from prominence. Perhaps it was because he worked outside his native Netherlands or because his style was so individual that he attracted no flock of imitators.

But today, the artist, Adriaen de Vries, will be the focus of a major retrospective at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Starting Dec. 12 and continuing until March 14, this show, "Adriaen de Vries, 1556-1626: Imperial Sculptor," assembles 30 de Vries bronzes, 70 percent of his known work, from public and private sources, ranging from the Louvre in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to the collection of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

The physicist Stephen Hawking holds the Cambridge University post once held by Sir Isaac Newton. The author of "A Brief History of Time" also manages to hold the attention of Bart Simpson, a British newspaper reported. The Independent on Sunday reports that Hawking flew to Hollywood last week to film an episode of "The Simpsons," which is to be broadcast in the spring. "It's a show that has to do with intellectuals," a producer said, "and we don't know anyone more intellectual than him." Hawking suffers from Lou Gehrig's disease, and he uses an electronic synthesizer to speak.



President Clinton greeting Shirley Temple Black at the White House.



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